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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Party and Permanency

THAT veteran press gallery man, Mr. R. K. Carnegie, who is now running a very interesting column in numerous Canadian papers, puts into the mouth of the imaginary Ottawa politician "Dan Surely" the penetrating remark that "The Progressive Conservative party is constantly harassed by the fear that it is going to die." In the last two elections the party "had gone into the fight convinced it must either win or fold up." "Mr. Surely" disagrees with this pessimistic view, and says that at the convention he supported Mr. Donald Fleming for the leadership in the idea that the party could not win in 1949 anyhow and that Mr. Fleming could be built up into a very good national figure by 1952. "Nobody agreed with me. They all told me the party could not survive another defeat. The only man who could win the next election was George Drew." Mr. Drew was duly nominated, and the election was certainly fought in precisely the manner which this attitude would suggest.

"Mr. Surely" has another idea about the Conservative party. The big men, he says, exert all their influence when it comes to selecting a leader. Then they provide him with funds and go home and let him sink or swim, never getting into the fight themselves. "The notable exception was George McCullagh . . . He really took off his coat and fought."

This is a very interesting observation and probably contains a great deal of truth. We do not suppose that Mr. McCullagh took off his coat merely because he saw that nobody else was doing so, or that he would have fought less demonstratively if he had had companions. Mr. McCullagh takes off his coat because it is his nature to do so. But he would certainly have been a less conspicuous figure if a few other "big men" had rallied round with something other than cheques, and that, while it might not have added to Mr. McCullagh's happiness, would have added a great deal to the party's health and prospects.

We think Mr. Surely's idea can be carried a stage further. If the Conservative party goes into a third election "convinced it must either win or fold up" it might just as well fold up now. A political party needs a more confident hold on life than that if it is to live.

Imports Are Never Free

BEFORE the second war, and still more before the first war, the population of Britain as an economic unit were entitled to a large surplus of imports over exports because of their creditor position and their financial services. The loss of these credits did not greatly diminish the country's need for imports, and consequently it ought to be exporting more goods than ever to make up for them; but these exports have necessarily to be manufactured products. There has never been any great export of raw materials except coal from Britain since the advent of the industrial era.

British wages are not too high per year, in the sense of providing an unreasonably high scale of living for the worker in respect of the things that he buys out of his wages. But the cost per efficient-production-unit of British labor is immensely too high. For one thing that cost includes expensive social advantages which are provided for the British people (who are mostly labor and labor's families) out of the taxes, which taxes are largely a cost of industrial production. For another thing, these not unreasonable yearly wages are paid for a number of hours of work per annum, and often for a degree of efficiency per hour, vastly lower than anything known before the second war.

Until this condition can be ended there is no hope of any great expansion of British export trade; yet unless there is such an expansion Britain cannot, without dependence on the charity of other nations, continue to receive the foreign raw materials and the foreign food-

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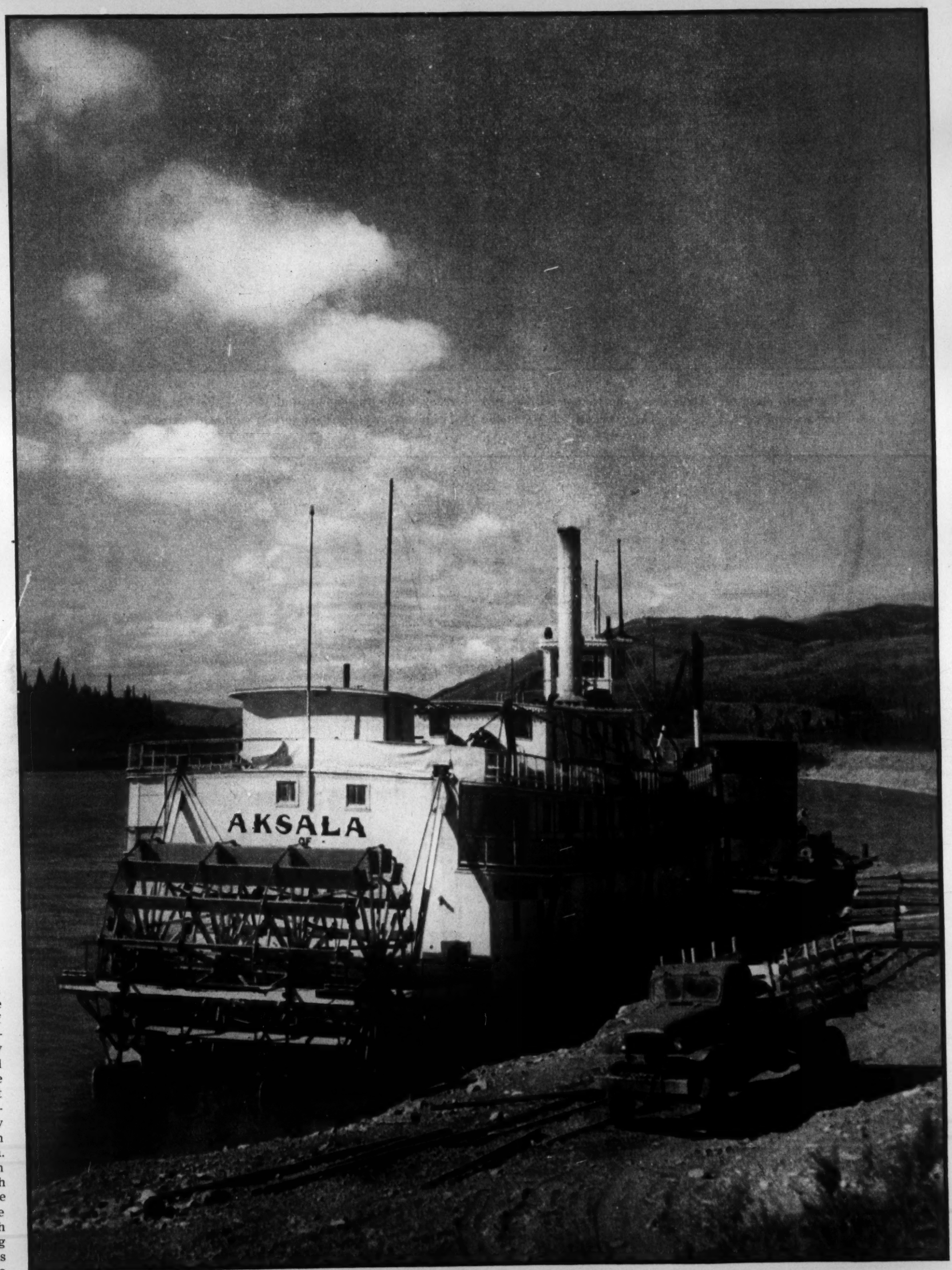

EXPLOITATION of the wealth of the north still depends on the river steamers which push ore laden barges to transportation centres. Beginning on page 2, Peter Gordon tells a picture story of the Yukon.

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The main street of Whitehorse, the transportation centre for the developing mining industry of the Yukon. On August 17th, Discovery Day, Yukon celebrates the 53rd anniversary of the discovery of gold in the area.

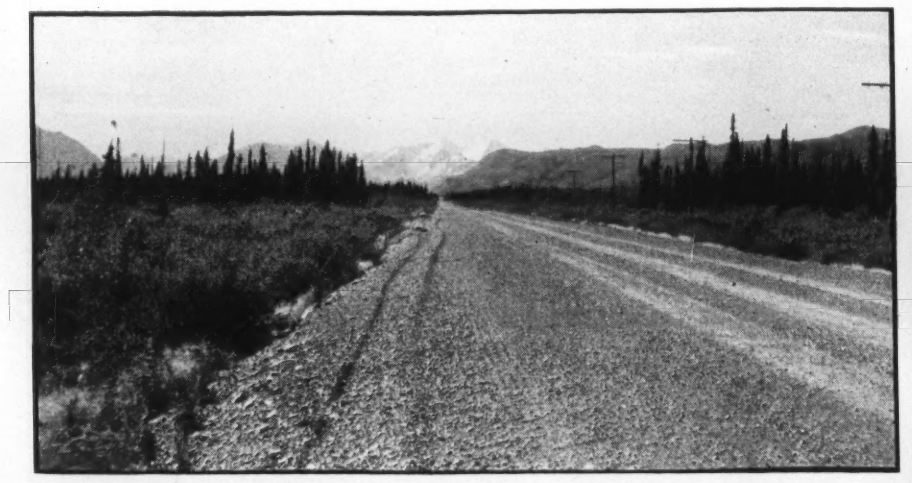
THE YUKON AND THE FUTURE

Story and Photographs

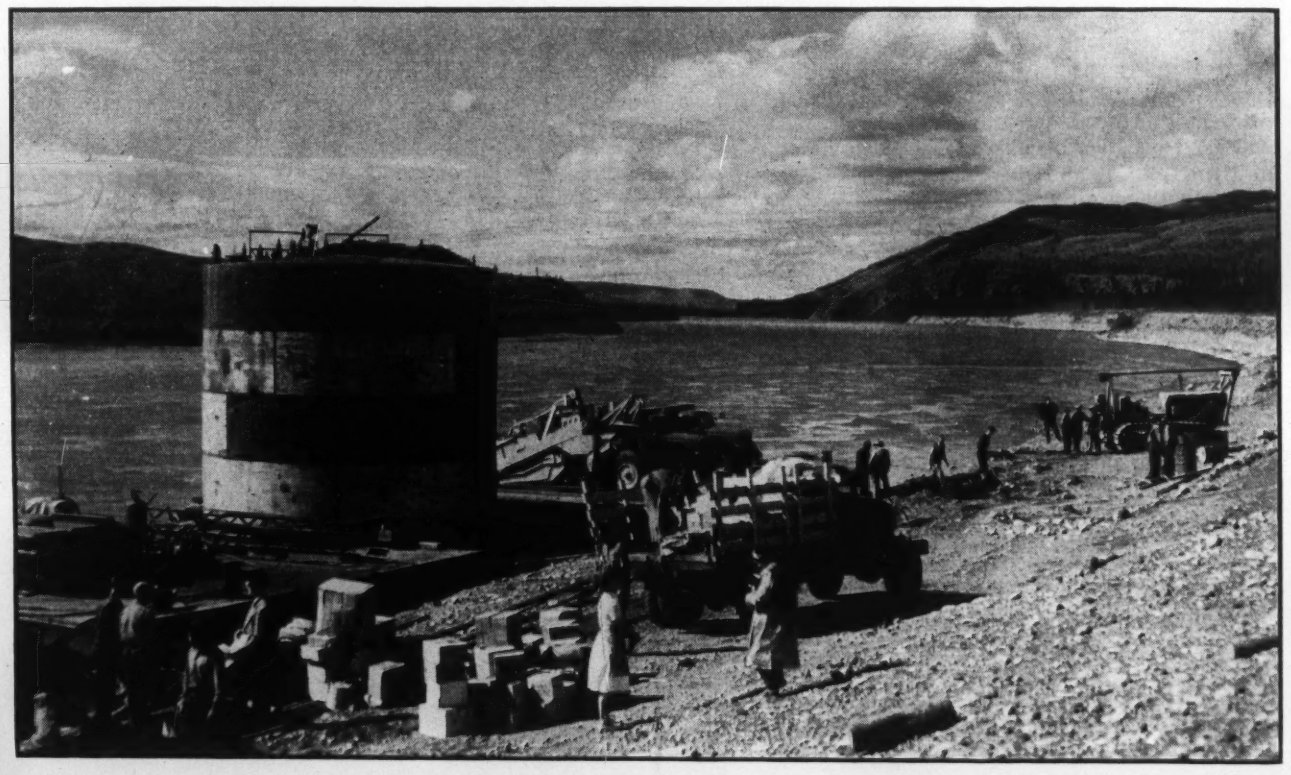
By Peter Gordon

THE Yukon has a glorious past, which is duly celebrated locally each year on August 17, Discovery Day, the date on which gold was first discovered in the Klondike 53 years ago. Has it also a future? The answer is emphatically, Yes, provided certain conditions are fulfilled. The Yukon needs better roads, improved air services, and extended waterways. The Yukon needs more power: power from the coal which is present in abundance, power from rivers in which the region is also rich. And it must have a smelter if its great potential wealth in base metals is to be adequately tapped.

The Territory's economic future lies in three directions, minerals, fur-trapping and the tourist trade. Of these by far the most important is minerals. It was gold that made the Yukon, and



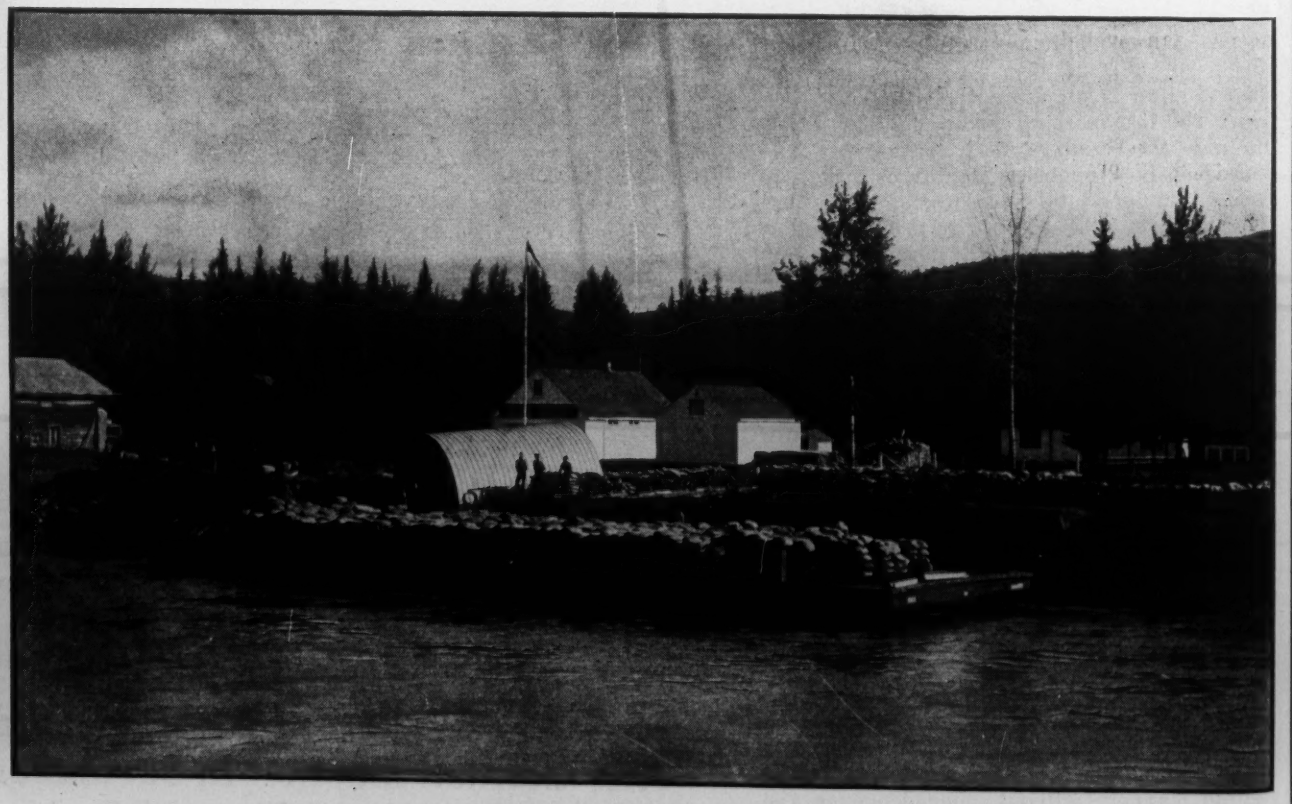
Part of the 3 lane Alaska Highway 90 miles west of Whitehorse. This is a big step toward solving the Yukon transport problem.



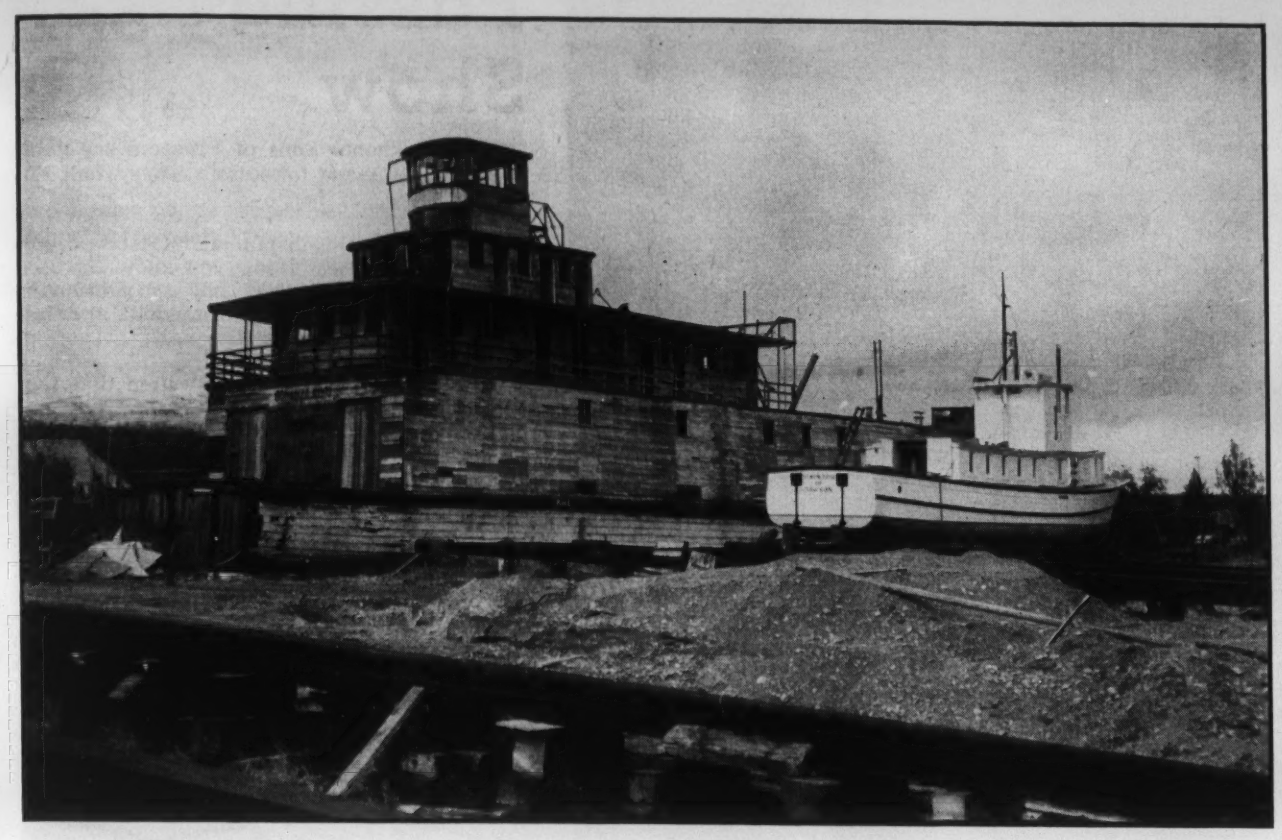
The river barge is another important means of transporting vital supplies down north. Photo shows a "cat" unloading a big road grader for use in building the Minto - Mayo road.

Kluane Lake. Not all the Territory's resources are underground. The area will be a national park, the second largest in Canada.

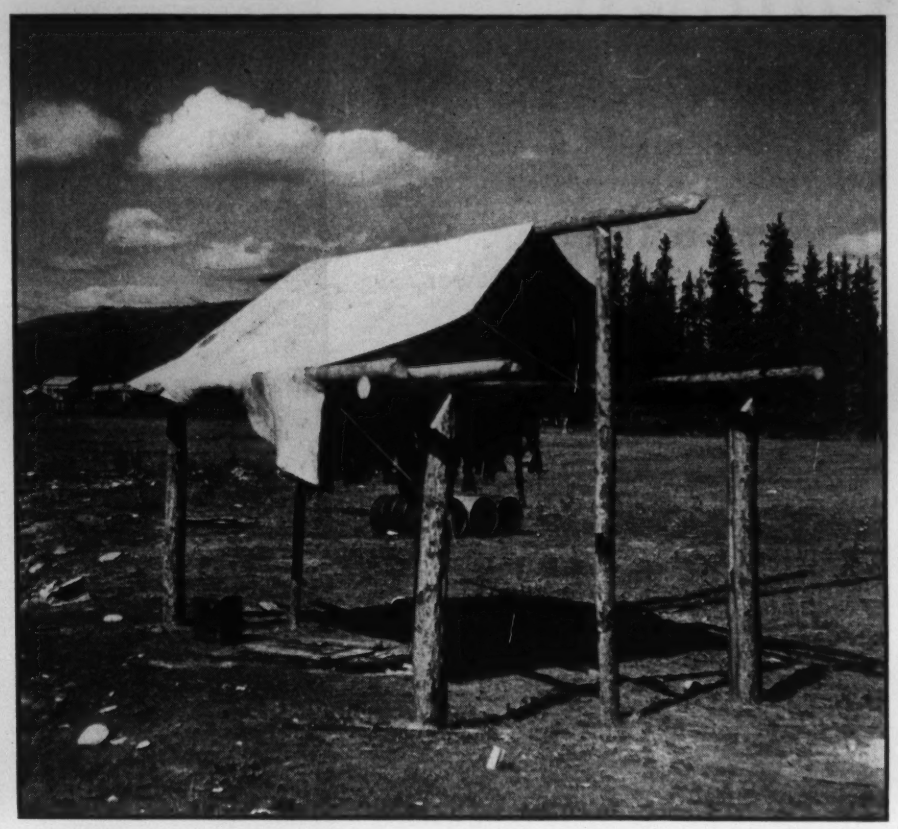
Tourists find simple but clean accommodation along the Highway at places like Mrs. Macintosh's "trading post" by Bear Creek.



A barge of silver-lead ore from Mayo arriving at Stewart. From here the ore is shipped by barge and boat via Whitehorse and Skagway to a smelter at Bradley, Idaho.



Whitehorse shipyards where, in the shadow of the well known old Yukon steamer "Bonanza King" the modern Yukon river craft are kept on the slipways during the winter months.



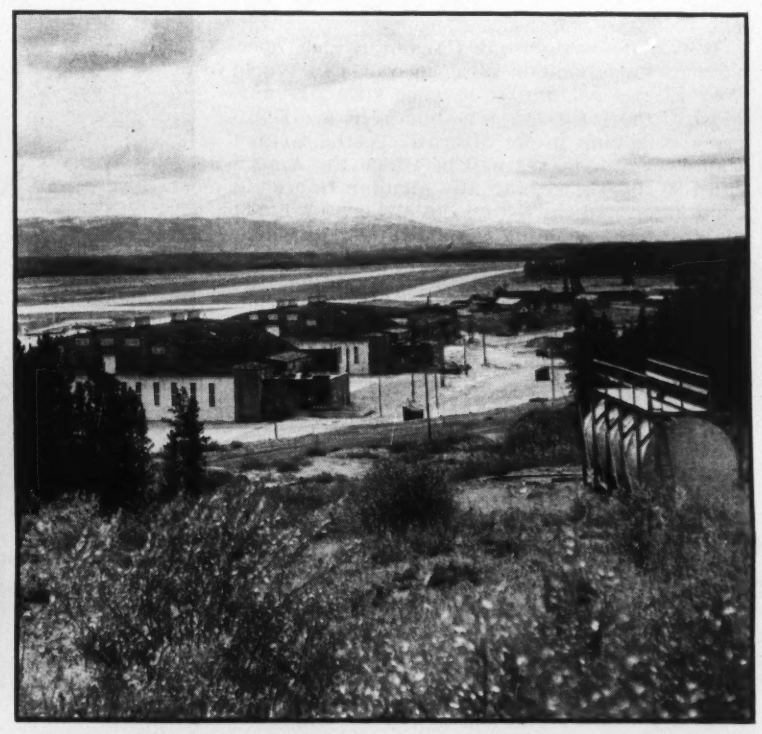
Fish which the Indians catch in the summer are dried on these racks. In winter the dried fish provides food for the huskies.

already over $200,000,000 of that precious metal has been taken from there. Today in the Klondike Valley and its tributary creeks, Bonanza, Hunker, etc., there are still seven massive gold dredges working, and last year 60,614 ozs. of gold worth $2,121,490 (provisional) were mined in the Territory, most of this is in the Klondike area. Prospecting for gold is being carried on continuously, but it is calculated that on existing proven deposits alone there is enough gold left in the Klondike to enable operations on the present scale to be undertaken for another 35 years.

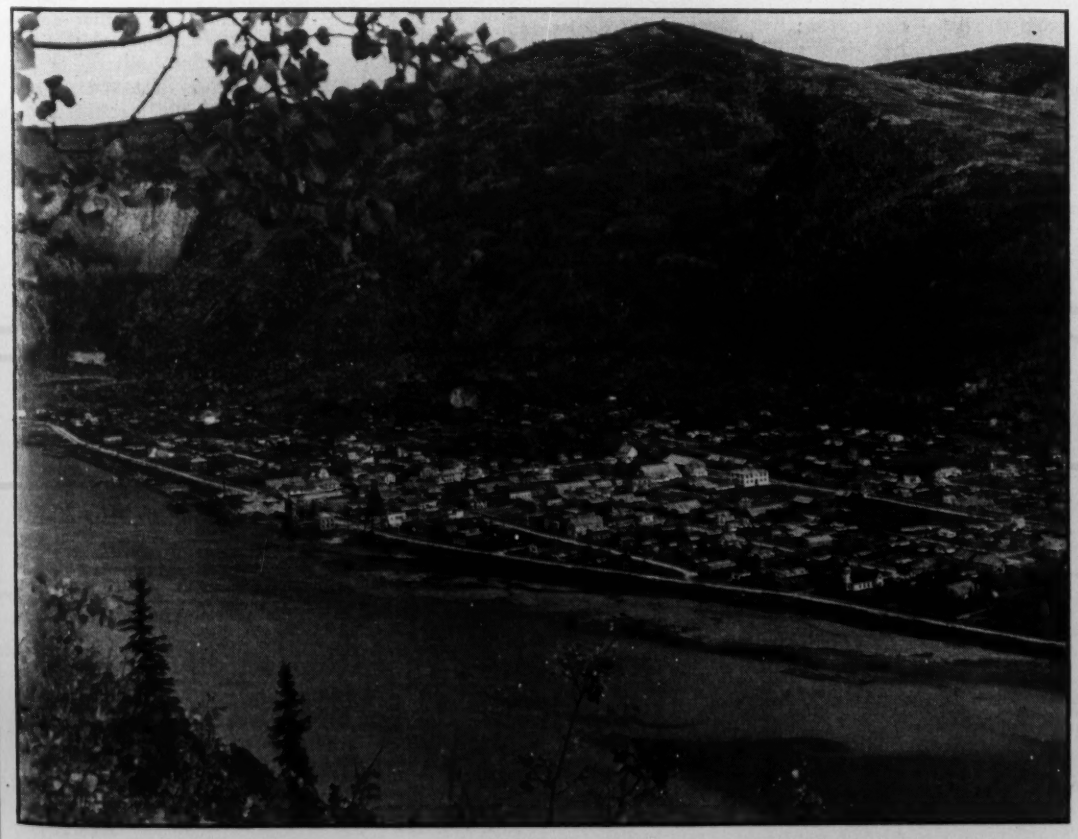
IT IS in base minerals, however, that the greatest hopes for expansion lie. In this connection the importance of the Mayo district, some 150 miles southeast of Dawson, cannot be overemphasized. In spite of lack of fuel for concentrating the ores and inadequate transportation facilities, $25,000,000 worth of silver and lead have already been extracted from the Mayo district mines, which include the famous Keno mines. Last year, 4,598,665 pounds of lead (no assigned value) and 1,718,618 ozs. of silver (no assigned value) (both figures provisional) were mined. The Keno mines have the highest percentage of mineral extraction in the world, and it is believed that there are other seams almost as rich in the neighborhood. A proof of the richness of the existing deposits is that the ore, much of it unconcen-

(Continued on page 10)

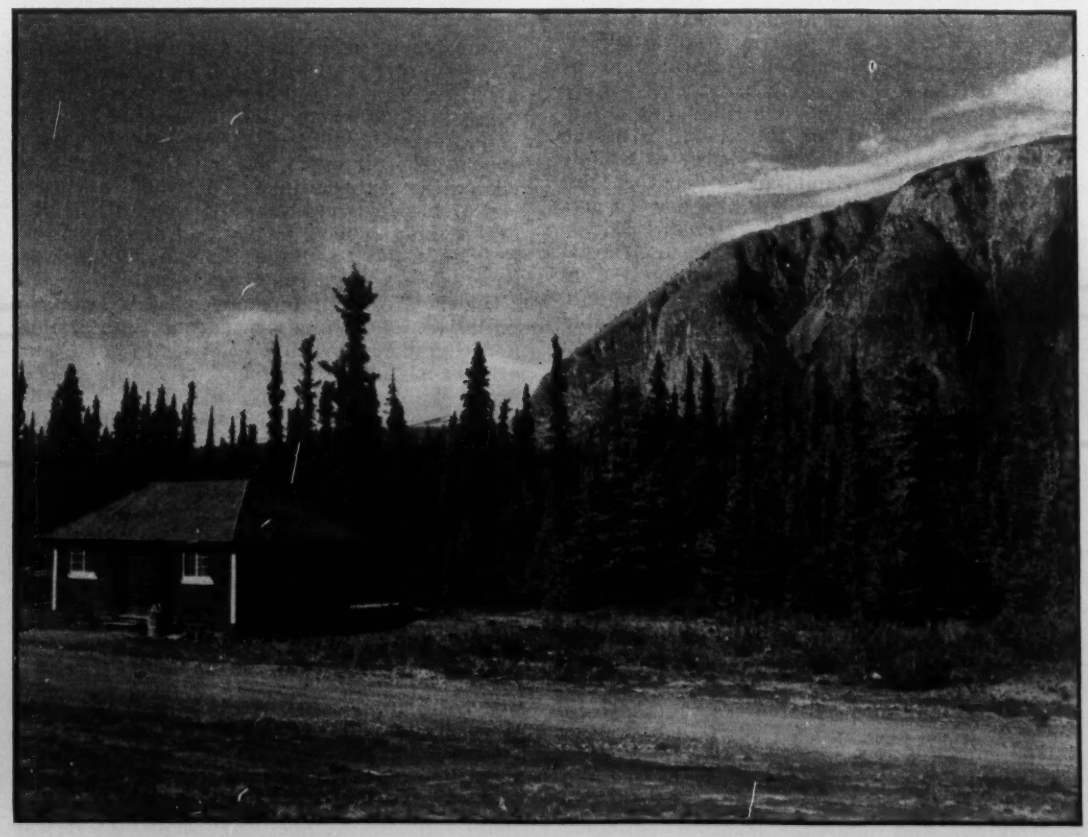
The wood burning steamers of the Yukon stop en route at wood piles like the one shown here to take on fuel.



Air transport supplements river and road. The airport at Whitehorse can handle the largest commercial planes.



Dawson, shown here, lies at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers. It has a population of about 800 and is the administrative centre of the Yukon Territory.



Government camp sites like this one are located every 50 miles along the highway. Each of them is provided with cooking facilities, and is near water and fishing.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

Defence In The Air

Our New Emphasis On Air Power Will Uphold Existing Policy

WHEN the Canadian Parliament discussed the North Atlantic Treaty late in March, a few days before it was signed in Washington, the question how Canada would discharge its obligation to join in defence policies was not worked out in detail. Parliament will likely have another debate on the treaty, when it resumes in the fall, now that the principal signers, including the United States and France, have ratified it. The intention, however, is fairly clear that Canada's part in the armed preparations to be carried out by the joint defence committee provided by the treaty will deal chiefly in air power.

This will make little difference in Canadian defence policy as it has been developing. The chief weapons in our continental defence are the fighter plane and airborne troops. These are what Canada is specializing in today. About a third of our regular forces, which number 44,000, are air force personnel and the Royal Canadian Air Force gets the biggest slice of defence expenditures. The air force vote this year is a whopping $375,000,000, an item not much less than the whole Canadian budget a few years ago. The North Atlantic defence committee is expected to be set up in the next two or three months.

It is noteworthy that Canada, which operated its own Bomber Wing overseas in World War II, has no regular bomber strength now. Most of the R.C.A.F.'s ten squadrons are fighters specializing in jet aircraft. To the British Vampires now in use will be added the American F86 shortly with an all-Canadian fighter to come later. In the army, the airborne brigade of 7,000 men, including five battalions of which three are infantry, represents about a third of the entire regular strength. In addition, the navy's new fleet air arm of four fighter squadrons is in the new tradition of relying on air power.

Arms Standardization

Will American Arms Program Mean General Use Of U.S. Types?

THE Atlantic Treaty has revived an old controversy over standardization of arms. Ottawa defence officials recall the alarm of 1940 when arsenals in Canada and the U.S.A. were picked clean to send any weapons available to Britain, where a Nazi invasion was expected momentarily. The difference between a .303 rifle as used by the British and Canadians, and a .300 as used by the Americans, was driven home in those days. Recently, in a speech at Windsor, Mr. Claxton announced that the Canadian army would adopt the .300 rifle. The advantage of using a rifle in which ammunition from either American or Canadian sources can be fired, seems obvious.

But if the American arms program, now before Congress as a sequel to the Atlantic Treaty, means wholesale adoption of American arms by all Atlantic countries, some in Ottawa will be found to disagree. The principle that standardization should mean the adoption of the best weapons from whatever source will likely be argued by the Canadians, when the joint defence committee of the Atlantic powers gets started in the autumn. Mr. Truman's $1,450,000,000 program of providing arms to Atlantic allies is running into a stormy reception in Congress. If reports that it might be cut in half are confirmed, that would mean a considerable reduction in American arms orders placed in Canada. The foreign exchange officials as well as the defence department are interested in such orders coming to Canada. They would take up some of the slack left as "offshore" purchases under the Marshall Plan drop off.

An Atomic Agreement?

Mr. Truman's Initiative May Break Deadlock On Atomic Information

COLLABORATION on the atom goes back almost eight years to 1941 when American and British efforts in splitting the atom were combined. The special Montreal Laboratory for atomic research dates back to 1942. This partnership is worth recalling now that President Truman has announced exploratory talks with Britain and Canada on exchanging atomic information and sharing uranium supplies. After the second Quebec Conference in September, 1943, atomic research took precedence in war plans and Canada was on the combined policy committee set up then. When the war was over, Mr. Truman, Mr. Attlee and Mr. King issued a declaration in Washington announcing willingness to share atomic information and calling on the United Nations to set up a system of international control.

Efforts of the United Nations to set up such a system have failed, and the story of the failure is found in the records of lengthy sittings of the U.N. atomic energy commission. The latest meeting of the commission was this summer. Meanwhile the partnership of the original atomic powers was virtually dissolved by the United States Congress when it passed the atomic energy act of 1946. The act barred access to secret information on atomic weapons.

But atomic research has gone ahead in all three countries and the position today is that all three have the knowledge how to make bombs, though only the United States has actually produced them. There has been some exchange of information, but no effective coordination of programs. The chief raw material of fission is uranium, for which the United States must depend largely on Canada and the Belgian Congo and the Belgian supplies are covered by an agreement with Britain.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Truman's initiative in opening discussions with Britain and Canada may bring back again something of the original partnership. It would help to break the deadlock over controlling atomic information, which has been one of the central obstacles to a workable peace settlement. It might lead, in Ottawa's view, to an atomic agreement as broad at least as the Atlantic mutual defence treaty, and that would be the first real step in bringing under control the atom, which is one of the principal culprits in disturbing the peace.

Fewer British Immigrants

But Smaller Number From Britain Offset By More From Continent

IT LOOKS as though immigration to Canada from the United Kingdom is going to be only about half the number this year that it was in 1948. A curious fact has turned up in the immigration figures that show only 10,472 arrivals from Britain in the first five months of 1949 compared with 18,876 in the same period last year. The total flow of migration to Canada is holding up well, however, with greater numbers coming from continental Europe to offset the decline in immigrants from Britain. The change of policy that placed France on the same footing as Britain in regard to immigration to Canada has not brought any significant increase in arrivals from France. The number was only 423 in the first five months this year.

If the migratory impulse of the British people, which has been a considerable factor in world affairs for a century and a half, is weakening, it would be a development of crucial importance to Canada and to other Commonwealth countries. Visitors from England recently have suggested that Canada needs to change its immigration policy to admit family groups rather than individuals. This would avoid the break-up of an English family when some members of it decided to migrate, and it might eliminate some of the problems of settlement here. Certainly the immigration problem has changed drastically since the days of free land in the West.

One view in Ottawa is that the welfare state, as it has been developed in Britain with state medical care, family allowances, pensions, etc., tends to encourage people to stay at home rather than venture to a new land. Another factor is exchange difficulties by which the British government limits an emigrant to $1,000 a year for four years, when he moves to Canada. It is relatively easy for a Briton to secure passage to Canada now, in contrast with the years immediately after the war.

—Photo by Bowley

STORM CENTRE of the controversial question of U.S. Government aid to separate schools Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt recently tilted lances with Cardinal Spellman of N.Y. This photograph was taken on her latest visit to Canada, at Queen's University.

THE WHEEL

A SIMPLE, basic pattern is the wheel
Whose uses Progress would desist without—
A child can build it, elemental reel
That winds a watch or turns the world about!
Its form is cold, its symmetry inert,
Its action humdrum, dizzying and dull,
Yet man has taken metals from mere dirt
And forged them into trophies by its pull.
By its employment oceans have been spanned,
Deep cisterns dug, mansions erected high,
Great mountains have been broken into sand
And lifeless matter shaped and made to fly . . .
When I consider how a wheel turns round
The simplest things then seem the most profound.

JAMES PENN

Passing Show

THE Doukhobor Sons of Freedom are going to leave Canada for Russia. They won't find Father there.

•

We don't like this dispute about "unconditional surrender". First thing you know the Germans will be saying that they unconditionally surrendered only to Mr. Roosevelt, and he's dead, so it doesn't count.

•

"The British reject the suggestion that they are retreating from multilateralism. They simply say they are not ready for it yet."—London cable to Winnipeg *Free Press*. Not running away but don't want it to catch you, eh?

•

Halifax is discovering that "Americans (as tourists) are not enthusiastic about places where their forces were beaten". Why not let 'em think they won, as we do around the Niagara Peninsula?

•

We shall know the millennium when it

comes because there will be no streets torn up in summer when we most want to use them.

•

The Irish government is organizing a national publicity campaign to put Ireland on the map. The favorite method seems to be that of pushing Ulster off it.

•

A Dutch vessel called the Prince William of Orange is charged with pouring oil on the previously untroubled waters of Toronto Bay on July 9. Three days too soon!

•

The "rose of the year" in England is "golden yellow etched with pink" and is called "Peace". Sounds to us on all counts like a bouquet for Joe Stalin.

•

"Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT, a Progressive Conservative party organ if we ever saw one" —Napanee, Ont., *Express*. Brother, you never saw one.

•

Wouldn't it be jolly if we anti-Communists could foment a few strikes in Stalinia?

•

Lucy says that in the kind of weather we've been having a strike is just a means of taking a holiday without getting fired.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

stuffs upon which it must work and must feed. Export trade cannot be bonused out of the taxes on the rich; the rich haven't enough taxable income to pay the bonus that would be necessary to make British products competitive in the world market — at any rate in addition to the taxes they are now paying to provide the ingredients of the Welfare State.

An Architects' Show

ARCHITECTS have this advantage over other artists, that nobody has to pay money to see their works, and it is indeed impossible to avoid seeing them. Perhaps that is why the architectural profession has never before staged a show at the Canadian National Exhibition. This year they are going to do so, under the sponsorship of their Institute. They assert very firmly that this show will have nothing "arty" about it, but we think they would probably be annoyed if we said that it will contain no art. Its main object, however, will be to show "how architecture keeps pace with the social ideas of the country, and how the state of society is reflected in the architecture of the times." The most up-to-date exhibit, on this basis, should be a design for a Labor Temple and another for a Baby Bonus Bureau.

We ourselves have an idea—probably too late for this year's show, but there is always next year's — for a new type of duplex, in which everything will be in duplicate (one for each family) except the kitchen, which will be between the two diningrooms. Each alternate week the members of Family A will cook for and wait upon the members of Family B, to be in turn cooked for and waited on during the succeeding week. Thus every household will have maid and butler service twenty-six weeks in the year, for the very slight sacrifice of performing that service for the other twenty-six. There is no other way.

Thoughts from Vancouver

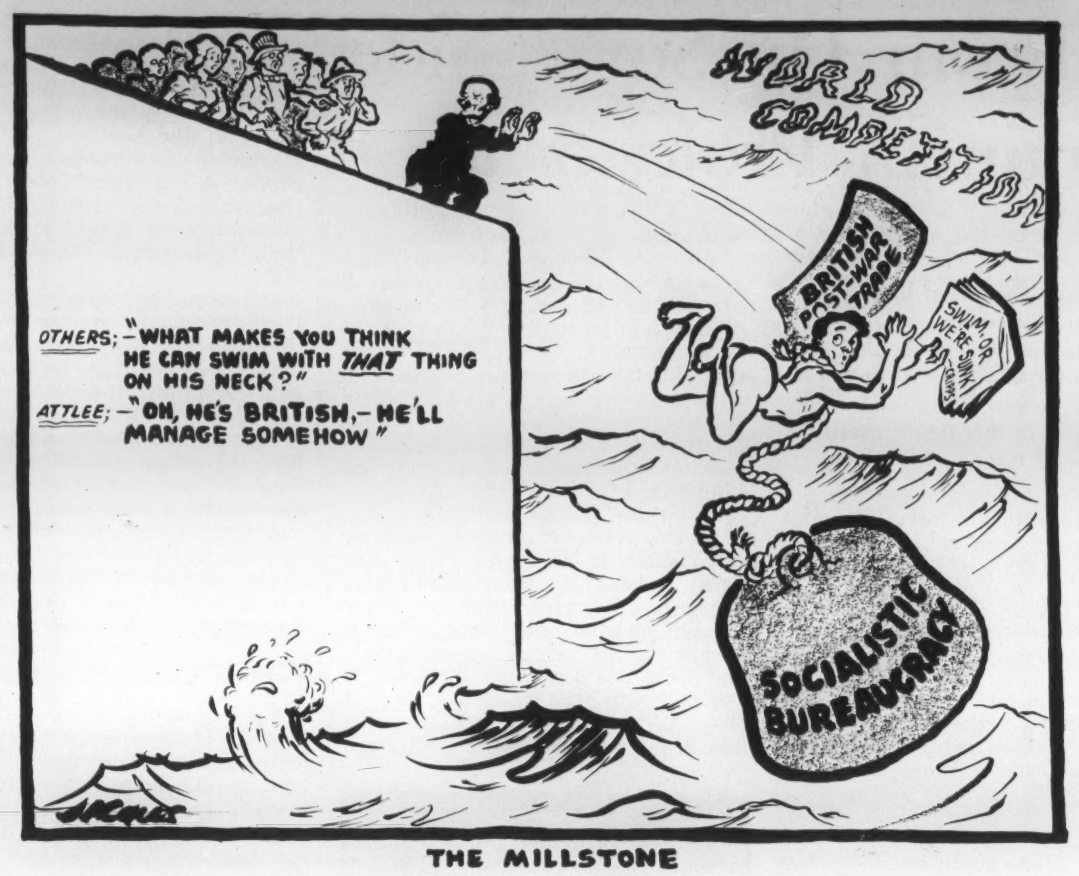
WE HAVE received from the University of British Columbia items 4 and 5 of its published Lecture Series. We should hardly have recognized the author of No. 4 as our old friend the editor of the Montreal *Star*, but for certain unmistakeable qualities of mind and style; he is described as George H. (instead of George Victor) Ferguson, but his language on the subject of freedom of the press is still perfectly Fergusonian. He discusses very effectually the difficulties of applying the principles laid down by Milton, Fox, Jefferson and Mansfield to contemporary periodicals largely devoted to Orphan Annie, Joe Palooka, Dick Tracey and Wash Tubbs.

No. 5 is a deeply felt and carefully reasoned utterance on "The Revolutionary Nature of the Modern World" by President MacKenzie, and it may be doubted whether anything more important has been said or will be said in Canada during 1949. It ends with an attempt to frame a creed for believers in "western democracy." And the essence is a belief in balance—"balanced judgment, a balance between emotion and intellect, and a balance between extremes of thought, between thought and action, without losing the capacity for action." This the president believes will lead to "positive tolerance that is not merely the acceptance of *any* standard of action, and not mere flabbiness."

It is possible, thinks President MacKenzie, to live "both a secure and an adventurous life," and a society animated by this faith will be able to provide such a life for its members. This is a pamphlet that should be very widely read.

Late But Welcome

THE inadequacy of the funds available for the publication of the results of research in Canada has just been strikingly demonstrated by the appearance, *twenty-five years* after the end of the researches which provided its material, of a great definitive work on the Bella Coola Indians of the British Columbia coast. Fortunately the book is in every respect as valuable now as if it had been written last year, and still more fortunately the research which it embodies was not delayed in the same way as the publication, for if it had been there would have been far less material available concerning these disappearing tribes.


OTHERS; — "WHAT MAKES YOU THINK HE CAN SWIM WITH THAT THING ON HIS NECK?"
ATTLEE; — "OH, HE'S BRITISH, — HE'LL MANAGE SOMEHOW"
WORLD COMPETITION
BRITISH POST-WAR TRADE
SWIM OR WE'RE SUNK CLAIMS
SOCIALISTIC BUREAUCRACY

THE MILLSTONE

"The Bella Coola Indians" by Professor T. F. McIlwraith (University of Toronto Press, Saunders, $15, 2 vols.) has had only one predecessor in its field and will have no successors, for the sources of original material are practically dried up. "The Mythology of the Bella Coola Indians" by Boas appeared in the 1898 Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History. Professor McIlwraith devoted most of two years, 1922-4, to investigation of every phase of Bella Coola life, and in the following two years set down the results in a manuscript which now makes nearly 1,500 pages of most systematically arranged and scientifically treated material. He must be congratulated on not having to wait more than a few weeks after his fiftieth birthday to see his *magnum opus* in print.

The Indians with whom he deals belong to the high-cultured group of tribes which developed the potlatch as the outstanding symbol of rank; a sadly significant footnote at the beginning of more than one hundred pages on this fascinating subject reads: "It has been found convenient to use the present tense throughout, although the potlatch is not now carried out in its entirety." Another tragic sentence occurs in the preface: "Most of them to whom I am indebted for help in this study have passed away." They include Drs. Haddon and Rivers, great Cambridge anthropologists, Dr. E. Sapir, for some years chief of the Anthropological Division of the National Museum of Canada and a great authority on phonetics, Mr. H. I. Smith, Dominion Archaeologist, who provided most of the photographs used, and several of the leaders among the Indians themselves.

The existence of the work has been known to anthropologists for years, and it is optimistically referred to in the latest edition of the Britannica as "in press." It is distressing to reflect that there are probably a score of scientific works of similar importance awaiting publication in Canada because funds are not available and they are not suitable for a commercial venture.

Post-Christian Age

SOME Canadians will undoubtedly be surprised at the adjective "post-Christian" which is currently employed to designate the age in which we live, by spokesmen of the World's Student Christian Federation, the great international movement whose General Committee is about to hold a once-in-three-years meeting at Whitby, Ont. The use of the term is apparently intended to draw attention to the fact that the teachings of the New Testament have ceased to be the "official" basis of the behavior of the nations which were formerly accredited as Christian, and that we are now living in a strictly secular age.

This idea is likely to cause less of a shock to persons who have concerned themselves somewhat, as the Federation people do very largely, with the international and interracial relations of the contemporary world, than it does to those who have been wholly concerned with the domestic affairs of their own country. The ideas of Christianity play hardly any part in the generally accepted concepts about race, migration, territorial rights and many other subjects. The theory that non-Christian ideas about race are confined to the Nazis is preposterous in view of the fact that many States of the United States and some nations of the Commonwealth have laws about the marriage of white and non-whites which are identical with those of the Nazis about the marriage of "Aryans" and "non-Aryans."

The fact that the United Nations pays no official attention to God is regrettable but probably necessary if the Communist nations are not to be excluded. The fact that nations which call themselves Christian pay so little attention to the concept of God which was revealed to the world by Jesus Christ is considerably more serious. Canada itself is far from having a pure record in the matter. The order-in-council for the forcible expulsion of certain Japanese residents (and citizens) of Canada, which was fortunately never put into effect owing to the protests of many influential Canadians, was wholly irreconcilable with the teachings of the New Testament, and must have done more to discredit Christianity in the Orient—and thereby make the work there of the World's Student Christian Federation more difficult—than anything else this Dominion has ever done.

Twinkle, Twinkle

THE Toronto *Star* is making things very difficult for the defenders of the freedom of the press and the rights of testators. We have never greatly admired the tactics it has employed against the government of Ontario under Mr. Drew or under Mr. Frost, but in its handling of the Mattawa dysentery epidemic it has committed the additional crime of allowing itself to get caught. Hiring children to pose in sob-sister pictures on tombstones at twenty-five cents per child is probably a less detrimental performance than ascribing a serious epidemic to the malevolence of politicians disappointed over a hostile vote, but it is the sort of thing that makes a paper look absurd and plays right into the hands of its competitors, and Mr. McCullagh's sheets have not missed the opportunity.

Our own views about the retroactive operation of the Charitable Gifts Act of Mr. Frost's government have had nothing whatever to do with the quality of the *Star* as a newspaper. They are dictated solely by the conviction that the disposition of his newspaper properties by the late Mr. Joseph Atkinson, a disposition which was lawful when he made it, should be allowed to remain lawful after his death. We shall retain that conviction no matter how the *Star* behaves itself, but human nature being what it is we shall not expect everybody to take an equally detached view.

Dollars Are Not Equal

A GREAT many advocates of a free market for foreign exchange, including the *Letter-Review* of Fort Erie, are laboring under the delusion that what they are attacking is a declaration by Mr. Abbott that the Canadian dollar and the American dollar are equal in value, and a declaration by Sir Stafford Cripps that a pound sterling is worth $4.03. There is no such declaration. Mr. Abbott makes no assertion concerning the value of the two dollars. He merely gets his government to enact that he shall have power to seize all American dollars coming under his jurisdiction, and give an equivalent number of Canadian dollars for them, and having obtained that power he exercises it, at the same time forbidding Canadians to buy American dollars from anybody but himself and for any purpose other than those which he approves.

When Canadians show signs of earning fewer American dollars for him to confiscate, he reduces the number of purposes for which he will approve of the purchase of American dollars, and thus restores the balance. Nothing could more conclusively prove that the Canadian dollar is not worth an American dollar, than the fact that he has to go through all this rigmarole in order to provide a few American dollars for a few approved purposes at that price.

One of the sad consequences of this situation is that Mr. Abbott has to be almost as careful about letting Canadians buy any other kind of foreign money as about letting them buy American dollars. A very intelligent columnist in the Windsor *Star* has been complaining about the trouble that he has to take in order to purchase sterling to spend on a trip to England. It is true that Mr. Abbott does have to keep a watchful eye on people who say they want sterling in order to go to England. This is for the good reason that as soon as they, and their sterling, are out of Mr. Abbott's sight, which means over the border or beyond the three-mile limit, there is nothing to prevent them from changing their minds and converting their sterling into American dollars. But this means that they will have acquired American dollars for a purpose of which Mr. Abbott has not approved.

Wicked England

WE DERIVE a constantly increasing pleasure from the perusal of the colorful utterances of Mr. Paul Bouchard, columnist of the Duplessis weekly *Le Temps* of Quebec. Space forbids us to give the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT more than a sample of his column of July 22, but here is the opening paragraph, translated as fairly as we can manage:

"The people of the United States freed themselves from England just in time to avoid having to finance England's participation in the Napoleonic Wars. What a happy destiny! But what a contrast between these valiant Yankees with their passion for independence and liberty, their keen awareness of the future grandeur of their country, and the millions of spineless (*amorphe*) colonials, besotted (*abruti*) with loyalism, by whom vast regions of Canada are peopled!"

And again: "At Quebec, on the Esplanade, a monument of disgraceful ugliness reminds the passer-by daily that his country was an accomplice in a war of aggression by England against two South African republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

"Purged of the loyalist pus (*sanie*) the United States was able to grow and prosper freely to the point of seeing England become its economic and political satellite, while Canada, dominated by the refugees who fled or were expelled from the land of liberty, travels the old ruts of a bastardizing and ruinous colonialism, consenting to be mobilized, taxed, put to work at the bidding of English interests."

THE SIGHS OF BRIDGE

THOUGH my interest in bridge never abates,
Yet I don't seem to come up against the hands which can be played by applying the lessons learned from the articles written in the papers by bridge potentates:

Once I was invited to a game where the host doubled a one-bid, confident that I would take him out,—but all I had was a hand consisting entirely of sixes, sevens, eights, and a singleton Jack—
And when I passed he turned greenish-blue, the opponents redoubled, made four overtricks, game and rubber, and I was never invited back.

Then there was the time I could have ruffed a heart; I reached for my breast-pocket (which meant "Lead a heart!" according to plans we had previously made)—
So my partner came back with a spade.

I can recall once bidding seven no-trump, doubled and redoubled, and everything was going just grand:
I took the first eleven tricks, then woke to the shattering discovery that there were three cards left in dummy and only one in my hand.
These are the tragedies, the sighs of bridge—they happen to you and to me, whether you are a man or a gal,—
But they never seem to happen to Ely and Josephine *et al.*

J. E. P.

I Saw The War From The Soviet Side: Story Of A Ukrainian Professor (1)

By NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO

At a time when the British Labor government has presented before the U.N. Economic and Social Council the actual documents on Stalin's forced labor camps, SATURDAY NIGHT is fortunate in being able to present the story of "one who survived" these camps. Mr. Prychodko's story of life and death in the forced labor camps is now being published in Ukrainian, in Winnipeg, and will be reviewed in this paper shortly. Meanwhile we have asked him to write a series of three articles for us, of which this is the first.

Long talks with the writer have impressed us with his integrity and ability. He was employed as a laboratory assistant in the University of Alberta. Deeply appreciative of Canadian democratic institutions, he is much disturbed that any here should believe the Communist propaganda about the "Soviet paradise" and feels it his moral duty to expose the truth about Stalin's brutal regime.

I HAVE resolved to tell my story, not to make "propaganda," but through a feeling of moral duty to the true democracy of this country, where I now reside, and of obligation to my enslaved countrymen and the millions of fellow-Ukrainians who have been killed by the terrorist regime of Moscow.

I lived in the Ukraine under Communist rule for over twenty years. There I completed my education, and taught for four years in the Technical Institute of Kiev as an expert in motor vehicles and farm machinery. And there I was seized by the N.K.V.D. during the "Great Purge" of 1936-38, without having committed any crime, and sent to join the fifteen millions of unfortunate slaves who fill the forced labor camps of Siberia to capacity.

Stalin and Hitler Regimes

Through the courageous intercession of my mother, who after months of futile waiting in Moscow through some miracle gained access to former President Kalinin, my ten-year term was reduced to three. I was released — to return to the Ukraine three months before Hitler's attack. After enduring the brutalities of the Nazi regime in the Ukraine I was carried away to labor in Germany, and finally, a year ago, reached Canada as a "D.P."

Thus I have become very well acquainted with both of these totalitarian regimes, one of which has been crushed while the other is still plotting insidiously to gain domination over the entire world.

It may still seem paradoxical to some, but to me and to millions like me in Russia, it is obvious that Hitler and Stalin learned much from each other. One has only to compare their uses of a terroristic police system with concentration camps, their one-slate "elections," their vast propaganda apparatus, their purges of former colleagues, the killing by Hitler of millions of Jews and by Stalin of millions of Ukrainians, Poles, Balts, Georgians and other minorities.

The world has heard the full story of Hitler's monstrous cremation factories for the Jews. It has never been possible for neutrals to inspect and publish a similar description of the sites of Stalin's mass murders. But I was at Vinnitza, in the Ukraine, in 1941, when ten thousand corpses were dug up, the bodies of workers and peasants who had been shot in the back of the neck according to N.K.V.D. practice, during the great terror of 1937-38 — exactly the same death which Stalin meted out to the ten thousand Polish officers in the Katyn Forest in 1940. Over the site of the mass grave at Vinnitza the ghoulish Communist regime had erected a "Park of Culture and Rest."

Prisoners who were still in the hands of the N.K.V.D. at the time of the German invasion suffered even more horrible deaths: Stalin gave the order that none should be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy. In Lwow nine thousand corpses were found in the jail. In Nikopol the eight hundred prison inmates had their hands tied behind their backs with barbed wire, were shot in the nape of the neck and thrown into oil tanks, which the N.K.V.D. had not time to burn before the Germans arrived.

In Kharkov the central prison was simply set afire, and five thousand prisoners burned alive. Relatives who besieged the prison in an attempt to rescue them were driven off by machine-gun fire.

Hitler, when he set up his occupation regime, carried off millions of people to forced labor. But Stalin had been doing the same for years. I was in one of his concentration camps in the cold Siberian wasteland. This was the camp of Ivdellag, known as one of the smallest, yet it contained 350,000 human souls. The vast camp of Magadan, at the head of the Sea of Okhotsk, in area the size of France, which digs the rich gold of the Kolyma, numbers its slaves in the millions. A former statistical clerk of another huge camp, Siblag, who was imprisoned with me, said that it contained three million prisoners.

All this is important when we come to consider the resistance of the Red Army and the Ukrainian and Russian people to the German invasion. Many Canadians have asked me: "How is it that the Red Army fought so well, and drove the Germans all the way to Berlin, if life under the Stalin regime is so hard?" They might also ask, how is it that the boasted Red Army,

THE AUTHOR, Nicholas Prychodko, is a Ukrainian, raised under the Soviet regime. He became a lecturer in motor vehicles and farm machinery in the Technical Institute of the University of Kiev, was arrested in 1938, survived three years in prison and in slave labor camps in Siberia.

whose immense equipment had been amassed for years through the infinite sacrifice of the people, gave such a poor account of itself in the beginning, so that several millions of Soviet soldiers surrendered to the Germans in the first few months?

It was simply that they had no incentive to defend their life of hunger and terror and concentration camps. The incentives which were substituted for this I shall describe in due course.

But I must begin with 1939, and that day in August when as by the waving of a magic wand all hostility to Nazi Germany disappeared from the Soviet press and radio. The magic wand was the publication in *Pravda* and *Izvestia* of a photo of Ribbentrop shaking hands with a beaming Molotov, with a satisfied Stalin looking on. The people were astounded, but the smaller papers everywhere and the party propagandists took their cue and at once found in this new policy a further proof of the transcendent wisdom of "the great Stalin, wisest of the wise."

Stab Poland in Back

A fortnight or so later the press and radio as suddenly announced the government's decision to "liberate" the "blood brothers" in the Western (Polish) Ukraine. Grandiosely, the Red Army was ordered to sweep aside all opposition of the "Polish lords" to this liberation — though the German armies had already annihilated any Polish opposition.

Within an hour of the announcement, "spontaneous" meetings were called in every factory and office to applaud and cheer the magnanimous decision of "Great Father Stalin." The Ukrainian Bandurist male choir of Kiev was loaded into twenty new autos (a pleasure which its members had never enjoyed at home), and sent off in the wake of an armored division.

Two days later, in Tarnpol, the troupe presented its first concert in the town square. The traditional music of the bandura and the old Ukrainian folk songs, sung so gloriously by the choir, brought tears to the eyes of the crowd. They were "liberated" at last, and would join their brethren in the Soviet "paradise."

But soon they learned a little better what "liberation" was to mean. When the N.K.V.D. began confiscating homes and buildings to house the various new government agencies, one new "citizen" of Soviet Russia went to the highest official and pointed out that the Stalin Constitution guaranteed the sanctity of every citizen's habitation. "True enough," the official replied blandly. "But there is nothing in the Constitution which says that your 'habitation' cannot be moved 5,000 miles to the east." The home-owner understood the threat.

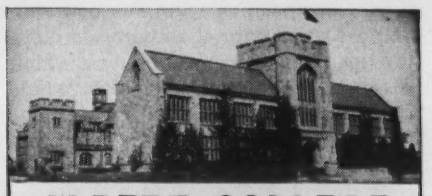
Foreign Goods Stir Troops

The liberating Soviet soldiers had been carefully coached by their political commissars on how they should behave. They were also given three months' pay in advance. So, when they reached the cities of the Western Ukraine and saw the goods in the shops, they boasted loudly: "We have everything like this in the Soviet Union" — but, from general to private, they hurried to buy everything in sight.

The merchants enjoyed a wonderful business, while their stocks lasted. Only then did they discover that the Soviet rubles they had accepted were worthless, and that it was impossible to buy new stock.

Shortly the mass arrests began, from carefully prepared lists, augmented by all who protested the actions of the new authorities, so that soon tens of thousands of newly "liberated" Ukrainian brothers were rolling in cattle cars towards distant Siberia. The forceful introduction of collectivized farming produced many more thousands of "enemies of the state."

If this was a desperate disillusionment to the Western Ukrainians, the experience also showed, as did the later campaigns in Finland and in Central Europe, the risks of sending Soviet soldiers beyond the closely-guarded frontiers of "paradise." The countries outside of the Soviet Union had been pictured to them in posters and by their political commissars as wallowing in misery, with hungry,



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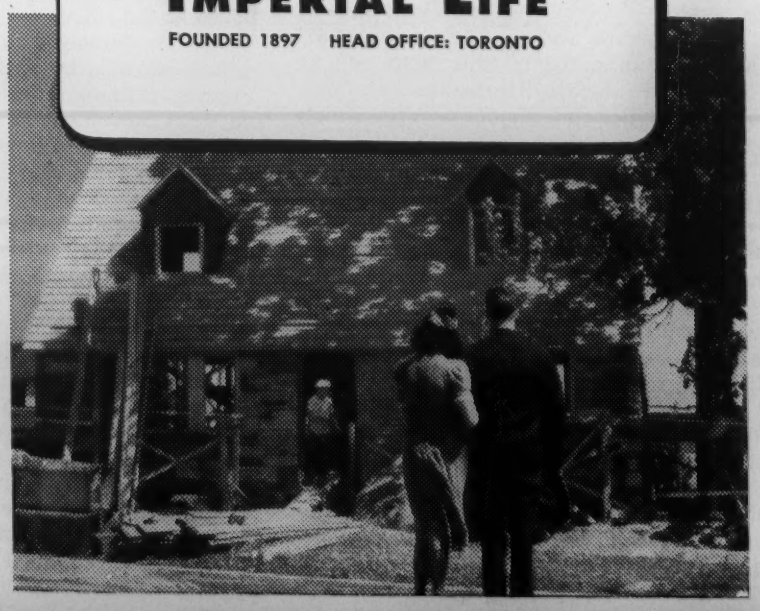


illiterate serfs harnessed to the plow as human horses, living in earthen huts, and under a brutal master wielding a whip.

What they found was the exact reverse. They found the people happy, well fed and clothed, and never a one with swollen feet bound in rags, a common enough sight in their own country. To enter homes which were clean, pleasant and well-furnished, in trepidation at meeting one of the hated bourgeois face to face, and find that peasants and workers lived in such surroundings, made a profound impression on the Soviet soldiers. Here began the desertion which has since plagued the Red Army every time it has operated in a foreign country.

In the Finnish War, a few months later, the knowledge which Soviet prisoners of war gained of that little country, once a part of Russia but advanced incomparably beyond the Soviet Union in its 30 years of freedom, was considered so dangerous that when these were returned afterwards many were shot and the rest sent to forced labor camps in Siberia. This I was told by Ukrainians amongst them, who reached my camp.

When Hitler attacked in June 1941, I was back in the Ukraine. For a month before the attack local party leaders throughout the country gave lectures warning that Germany was a potential enemy, in spite of the treaty of friendship, but assuring the people that the mighty power of the Red Army was a sure shield. Tanks, cannon and aircraft by the thousands and divisions by the scores were being assembled in the West of Russia, and would roundly defeat any German attempt.

Then came Molotov's announcement over the radio, on June 22, with the terrible news that the Germans fascists had basely broken their pact of friendship (only a few months before Molotov had said that "whether one liked fascism or not was a matter of taste"). A few days later Father Stalin begged his people for loyalty and sacrifice to win the war. He was so unnerved that we could clearly hear, listening over the loudspeakers in the streets, the clink of the glass of mineral water against his teeth. This is not a joke, but was affirmed by millions of listeners.

POLITICAL GENERALS, like Marshall Bulganin (above) and Voroshilov, who would put the interests of the regime above all, were used by Stalin to carefully balance the fighting generals. Bulganin, who was chief political commissar on the Moscow front in 1941, has become Minister of Defence.

Mass Surrenders

For the first time he appealed to the people as "Dear Brothers and Sisters" — those same people on whom he had lately vented terror and torture. He appealed to us to defend the country with our lives, and to destroy all our possessions rather than let them fall into enemy hands.

But it is an historical fact that, at the beginning of the struggle, Stalin's subjects showed little disposition to defend a regime which had given them so little and taken so much. According to figures which were later tabled at the Nuremberg Trial, 3,900,000 Soviet soldiers surrendered to the Germans during the first seven months of the invasion. Even the N.K.V.D. commissars, thickly posted in the army ranks, were powerless to check this defeatism. The soldiers themselves disposed of these spies at the first opportunity.

This war for the interests of Stalin was fought mainly by the N.K.V.D. in the rear of the armies. I have told how thousands of innocent "brothers and sisters" were burned in the prisons. Another division of the N.K.V.D., the "anti-aircraft-defence brigade," had the task of blowing up thousands of buildings in the Ukraine, from peasant homes to the Uspenia Cathedral. On the collective farms, these brigades burned the farm machinery and stacks of unthreshed grain. They poisoned thousands of tons of grain in freight cars and elevators, though the population left behind sorely needed it.

Meanwhile the front rolled back unceasingly. This was not because the German might was overpowering, since the Red Army was much stronger in men and machines. It was because the Soviet soldiers lacked the will to fight for their miserable way of life. Yet even though we understood this feeling, the spectacle appeared incredible to us civilians. Where was the might of the Red Army, which had been endlessly boasted to be superior to any other army in the world?

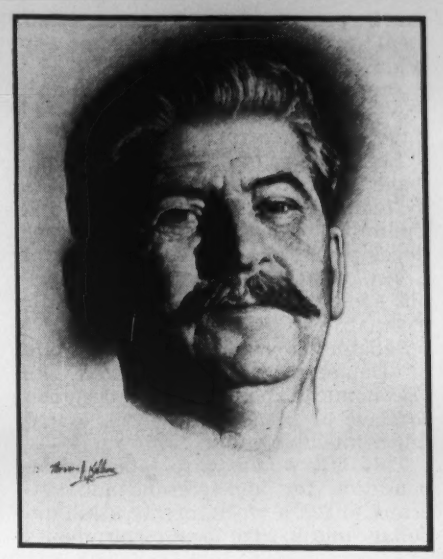
Blind Panic Spreads

After a few days a blind panic spread through the party and government apparatus behind the lines. These people, including often the N.K.V.D., flung their belongings into cars and fled in the night.

How was the defeatism checked, and how was it that in the end the Red Army drove the Germans back to Berlin? The simple answer is that this was achieved by Hitler and his Gestapo.

This Gestapo came like a pack of wolves into the Ukraine. Their arrogant and ruthless policy proved to be much the same as the people had experienced under the N.K.V.D., so that hopes for national independence, for the return of the land to the individual farmers, and for an end to terrorism turned to bitter delusion. The people became hostile to the Germans, many took to the woods, and began a partisan warfare which continues to this day, except that now it is turned against the "red fascists."

Gestapo treatment of Soviet prisoners, many of whom were shot, some cremated, and the rest herded and starved in vast camps, gradually helped the N.K.V.D. to check the tendency of the Soviet soldiers to surrender. Behind the soldiers were the strengthened N.K.V.D. "barrier guards," who mowed down with machine guns all who tried to flee to the rear. In front of them were the Germans, who they now knew would treat them as ruthlessly. To many the sole chance of survival seemed to be to fall wounded in battle and reach a Russian hospital. So they fought blindly, desperately.



IN GREATEST CRISIS of his career, in July 1941, Stalin addressed his people for the first time as "Dear Brothers and Sisters". They could hear the glass of mineral water clink against his teeth as he appealed to them to fight.

In villages which were recaptured the N.K.V.D. rounded up every man between 16 and 55, told them they were enemies of the Fatherland for having remained behind under German occupation, but gave them the chance of reprieve through fighting. After three or four days training they were driven to the front under guard, handed one rifle between every two or three men; the rest were told to seize their arms and ammunition from the enemy.

Through such profligacy in human life the German tide was stemmed, and then turned back. The German front was assaulted by rank after rank of seeming madmen. The defenders would be stunned and in the end shaken by this ultimate form of psychological warfare, this utter disregard for the cost of victory. After these "regiments of death" had taken a position, it would be occupied by properly trained and armed troops, conserved during the assault: survivors have told me this, many times.

The two other great factors which led to the defeat of Germany were the billions of Lend-Lease to Russia, and the heavy bombing by the Allies of the German armament industry and communication lines to the East. Stalin ridicules today the idea that he received any help from the West. But without it his brutal regime, which had forfeited the support of its people, would have fallen.

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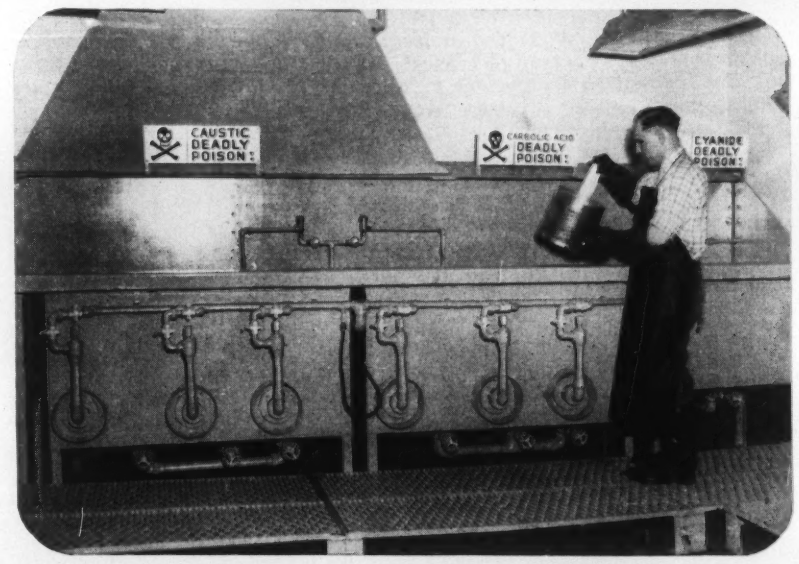

A gas-heated, multiple compartment immersion tank used by Northern Electric Co., Ltd., for stripping old finishes, grease, etc., from telephones during reconditioning.

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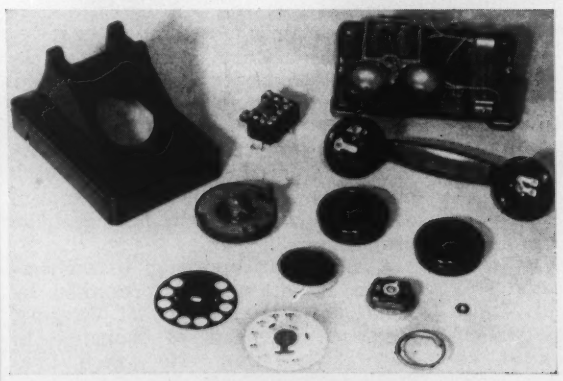

The numerous metal and plastic parts of the modern telephone.

Periodically, telephones require reconditioning and at the plant of Northern Electric Co., Ltd., 1090 Shaw St., Toronto, GAS plays an important role in this process.

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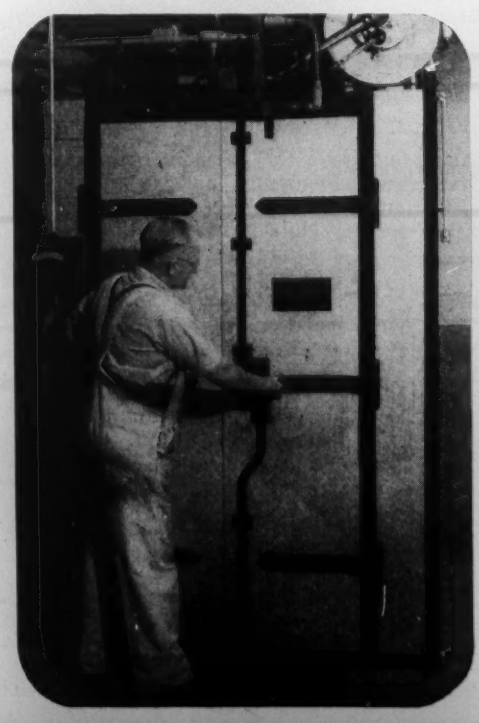

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Left—Baking of new finishes on many parts is done in this gas-heated oven. Right — A reconditioned telephone with worn parts replaced, old parts refinished, now ready for helpful service.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Military Aid Is The Best Defence Administration Tells Nation

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

ISOLATIONIST opposition to President Truman's military assistance program is being combatted with the telling argument that cooperation with the other Atlantic Pact nations is vital to the protection of the United States. For the first time, Administration spokesmen are trying to bring home to the American people that the project is more than a foreign policy program, it is a project for the defence of America.

Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, epitomized it in the question: "Do you care more for your guns than you do for your sons?" The opposition to full military assistances, spearheaded by Senator Taft of Ohio, has revealed the re-emergence of traditional midwest isolationist sentiment which the Administration is fighting with every means at its disposal.

On the heels of President Truman's appeal for military implementation of the Pact, Vice President Barkley has been giving the program full support. He was to refer the military assistance bill to the Senate Armed Services and the Foreign Relations Committees for joint hearings, with Senator Tom Connolly, chairman of Foreign Relations, presiding.

Secretary of State Acheson advised the House Foreign Relations Committee that Congress should not cut "a single bullet" out of the $1,450,000,000 arms aid program or Russia might "take a gambler's chance" and invade Western Europe. The National Military Establishment is backing the arms programs to the hilt. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are now on a 10-day trip to Europe for conferences with Atlantic Pact Nations, and they planned to bring back facts and figures to back up need for the overseas military program.

Outspoken Senator Tydings regards the bill as an essential beginning to military assistance, which, in view of the present world situation, should be sanctioned by Congress now. His Armed Services Committee has done a herculean job on military problems. It has been largely responsible for the progress on creation of the Central Intelligence Agency, the guided missile range, radar screen program, military public works, the wind tunnel project, the new uniform code of military justice, military pay and military public works. The Committee is pressing for final passage of the new unification bill, and on the economy side it cut 1.4 billions of dollars from the House and Presidential defense budgets.

•

ATOM IN THE LIMELIGHT

Congress Gets Voice On Uranium Decision

SHARING the limelight with the military aid program are the current, confidential discussions on sharing atomic secrets to a greater extent with Canada and Great Britain, upon whom the U.S. is largely dependent for its supplies of uranium.

Hitherto, atomic decisions have come from the White House but President Truman made it known through Secretary of State Acheson that any sharing of A-bomb secrets should have the sanction of both Houses of Congress. The President is in favor of exploratory discussions on the issue with Canada and Britain. The legislators have expressed their approval of this action following closed conferences of military, atomic and Congressional policy makers and State Department officials.

Senator Hickenlooper, the ranking Republican member of the Joint Committee, said he understood Mr. Acheson to mean that the U.S. would not divulge secrets on a "higher level" than at present. Currently, he added, this level is far below bomb and industrial information.

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WEARY CONGRESSMEN

May Hold Session On Unemployment

AS WELL as being a subject of growing national concern, unemployment in the United States is emerging as a major political issue, not only for the 1950 Congressional elections, but also in the 1952 Presidential race.

While the jobless rolls have not yet swelled to critical proportions, there are sufficient numbers of Americans out of work to warrant recognition by President Truman and Congress that the nation should be prepared for any eventuality.

The Chief Executive's reference to the problem in his mid-year Economic Report threw the subject right into the political pot.

Voter-conscious Congressmen are alive to the situation. Much as they dislike the present need for continuing the 81st session of Congress through the vacation months until Labor Day, they are now thinking of calling a special session on the unemployment problem.

A leading "New Deal" Democratic Senator, millionaire Jim Murray of Montana, proposed that a special session be held this Fall to draft legislation to combat unemployment.

Senator Murray told a "full employment" conference of Americans for Democratic Action that steps would be taken at once on such legislation because "of the possibility that unemployment may increase."

Under the present Legislative program, Congress is expected to adjourn around Labor Day. This is not yet definite, but Capitol Hill leaders are expected to decide soon how long the lawmakers will be obliged to remain in sweltering Washington, D.C., during the present session.

Weary Congressmen had hoped that it might be possible to wind up all of its business for 1949 and stay home for the rest of the year. Those facing elections next year, particularly those whose chances of re-election are in doubt, have important fence-mending work to do.

Senator Murray dashed such hopes when he said "with so much important legislative matters before the Congress, it is difficult to see how anyone can seriously propose that Congress adjourn for the rest of the year."

Mr. Murray, of course, speaks as an Administration Democratic, but there are Republicans and Dixiecrats who are less concerned with how much progress the Truman "Fair Deal" program makes at this, or any other session, of Congress.

Among the "essential" bills which the Administration would like to have enacted are:

Legislation to raise the minimum wage to 75 cents, to revise the tax system, to create a Missour and Columbia Valley authority for power development similar to the successful T.V.A., a farm program, and the various social measures proposed by Mr. Truman.

Senator Murray is one of the group of Democrats who introduced the "Economic Expansion Bill" designed to solve or cushion the shock of too much unemployment.

This bill would raise jobless compensation for non-veterans and veterans to $25 a week, create a billion-dollar fund to give local governments long-term loans for public works, and set up an "Emergency Fund for Urban and Rural Unemployment" to use Federal public works as a job-maker.

Of whatever political persuasion, American lawmakers are concerned about the job problem.

The political implications of the issue are emphasized in the comment of Senator Murray that "wild-eyed, hare-brained reactionaries who are hoping for a depression are the most dangerous enemies of American capitalism."

Supersalesman Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers, exhorted business to "abandon the foxholes of fear" and keep faith in the country and themselves. He calls the current recession talk "jabber-jitters."

•

WHOSE BABY IS IT?

Who Caused The Slump, G.O.P. Or Democrats?

IF there is a depression, who caused it? That is the question Democrats and Republicans would like to have answered well in advance.

Of course, it's a Democratic regime, say the Republicans, and if anyone is to blame it is Harry Truman and his Administration.

On the other hand, Democrats will be just as vehement that it was the Republican 80th Congress and G.O.P. "stallers" in the 81st Congress who caused it all.

Chairman Howard McGrath of the Democratic National Committee, displayed concern about the economic situation when he addressed the Jefferson-Jackson dinner in Florida last week.

Senator McGrath emphasized that it was the Republican members of Congress who are making the flat assertion that the U.S. is "in a state of depression."

Both parties are keenly alert to the fact that Soviet Russia has been wishfully predicting another American depression.

The Republican Party has already made note of the fact that Mr. Truman came forth with a vast program of "pump priming" in his economic proposals.

A Dixiecrat approach to the economic situation was presented by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, long-time advocate of economy in Federal spending. He asked Congress to investigate the President's Board of Economic Advisers to determine if "their fanciful ideas are made in America."

Senator Byrd objected particularly to their contention, as expressed through the President, that there should be no deep cuts in Federal spending now.

Coupled with employment figures are the periodic reports that cost of foodstuffs and essentials are going up.

Nobody wants a depression, despite Josef Stalin's wishes. Yet the scramble, apparently, has already started to fix the blame for one if times get bad.

•

FOOT IN MOUTH AGAIN

General Vaughan, Aide To Truman, In Hot Water

MAJOR General Harry H. Vaughan, World War I buddy of President Truman, and his military aide, is in the news again.

The General's overly-candid observations on public issues frequently get him into publicity hot water. This time it is his assertion that he knows about "300 five-percenters." Five-percenters, it should be explained, are a recently exposed group of Washington operatives who get business from the government for private concerns—for a fee. Congress wants to know who he knows.

Reporters and photographers had a brush with the General at Washington Union Station when he and a party returned from a cruise on a fruit company vessel to southern waters.

The General heatedly told them that each guest had paid his own way. Then the reporters got into the subject of the business-getters.

President Truman said that he would let General Vaughan be called if Congress wanted him to testify at a public hearing.

A Republican, Representative Shafter of Michigan, has urged President Truman to fire his long-time friend. Two army generals have already been suspended by Army Secretary Gray.

"Vaughan brags that he knows the inside situation," Mr. Shafter declared. "There's as much reason to suspend him as the other generals."

•

1950 CAMPAIGN SHAPING

The Issues Begin to Emerge For Congressional Vote

ISSUES for the Congressional election campaigns next year are already beginning to take shape. Republicans expect that the Democrats will try to capitalize on the failure of the 81st Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and pass a bill more favorable to organized labor.

Assuming that the Truman program will make little or no headway this year, the G.O.P. expects the party in power to exploit the fact that the Congress failed to enact the social legislation, national health insurance, the civil rights program, and agricultural assistance.

Present prospects, according to G.O.P. observers, are that the Democrats, backed by organized labor, will go into next year's campaign demanding more favorable legislation for labor, health insurance and farmers as the main issues. It is all of 16 months before the Congressional election of 1950, but organized labor has already started to collect a war chest.

TRUMAN'S MANY ADVISERS

Keynesian Formula Urged By New Deal Democrats

MR. TRUMAN does not lack for diversity of advice on how he should tackle the economic problem. The New Deal wing of the Democratic Party is credited with efforts to have the Adminstration repeat the Keynesian formula of public works and public investment as a cure for recession. This is represented in the proposals of Senators Sparkman of Alabama, Murray of Montana and Humphrey of Minnesota for a 15 billion dollar appropriation of federal funds, part of which would be used to guarantee private investment.

There are powerful demands of government action to bolster the economy and create employment. Walter Reuther, president of the C.I.O. Automotive Works, is one of the most vocal sponsors of such action. Administration officials seem to side with the view that if management will cut prices it will tap a heavy reservoir of spending power. They also believe that if organized labor would content itself with a moderate fourth round wage increase, it would not cause another rise in the cost of goods and services.

Dr. Edwin Nourse, head of the President's economic advisory board, believes that "we may take off some of the fat but we shall not die and need not really suffer." President Truman, it would appear, feels that Uncle Sam could also lose some of that avoirdupois without hurting.

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LONDON LETTER

Unjust Fate And A Broken Bottle Hex Irish Golfer At Sandwich

By P. O'D.

London.

AS A WAY of spending a hot summer's day there is a lot to be said for watching championship golf. You can do as much or as little as you like, and there is always something happening, whether you decide to trudge about the course after some particular pair of players, or simply sit at some point with a good wide view, and let the procession come past you, performing as it goes.

At Sandwich last week, watching the third and fourth rounds of the British Open, I did a little of both—as did most other people. It was a perfect day for sitting, and a perfect place among the grass-covered sandhills of that lovely course, with the blue waters of the Channel—really blue for once—sparkling in the sun. But Bobby Locke was a magnet that drew most people along at some stage or other of his Olympian progress.

There were other famous players, too, each with his gallery big or small; and there was the Irishman from Kilcroney, Bradshaw, of whom and his home course hardly anyone had ever heard, but who came within an ace of winning. He tied with Locke and was beaten in the play-off, but he might well have won if it hadn't been for one of those queer freaks of fortune which always beset someone or other on such occasions.

At one hole his drive, bouncing just off the fairway, landed in the half of a broken beer-bottle some careless roisterer had thrown there. Poor Bradshaw couldn't lift and drop. Nor did any spectator have the good sense and gumption to step up and say, "This is my beer-bottle and I want to keep it as a souvenir," or any other nonsense of the kind, picking it up and shaking the ball out as he said so, and thus enabling Bradshaw to play without penalty.

Poor Bradshaw had to try to play the ball out. He did this, but it meant the loss of a stroke—with possibly two or three more in his emotional reaction against the injustice of fate. So he merely tied, and Locke won the 36-hole play-off by the wide margin of 12 strokes, playing golf as nearly perfect as one could ever hope to see.

There is little doubt that the best golfer at the meeting won, and this, I suppose, is what open championships are intended to establish. But the hearts of the spectators were with Bradshaw; and there were few who would not have been glad to see him take the Cup back to Kilcroney with him—probably to such gargantuan potations as Kilcroney has never before known. And Kilcroney sounds like a place where they might know quite a lot about potations.

Pride of Edinburgh

EDINBURGH is a beautiful city—one doesn't have to be a Scotsman to think so—and its special pride is Princes Street, the long terrace which looks across the trees and lawns and flowers of Princes Gardens to Castle Rock and the tall buildings of the Royal Mile. "Only half a street," say the critics who want to make Scotsmen angry, but that of course is its special charm, the fact that it is built up on only one side, and for all its length presents so superb a view on the other.

Now comes Sir Patrick Abercrombie, the celebrated town-planner, to say that the buildings of Princes Street are undistinguished or downright ugly and should be rebuilt, and to propose nothing less than turning the street into a three-decker arrangement—a new road just below it as a promenade and car-park, and hidden away beneath that a third road along which through traffic can be diverted.

Sir Patrick plans also to remove the noise and smoke of the railway line that runs through the gardens, the chief blemish on the scene. To this end he proposes that the line should be used only for suburban traffic, and that this should be electrified. All other trains should be turned away to one of the other railway stations of the city. He has further plans for the removal of the factories that crowd close around Holyrood Palace and disfigure with their smoke that great national memorial.

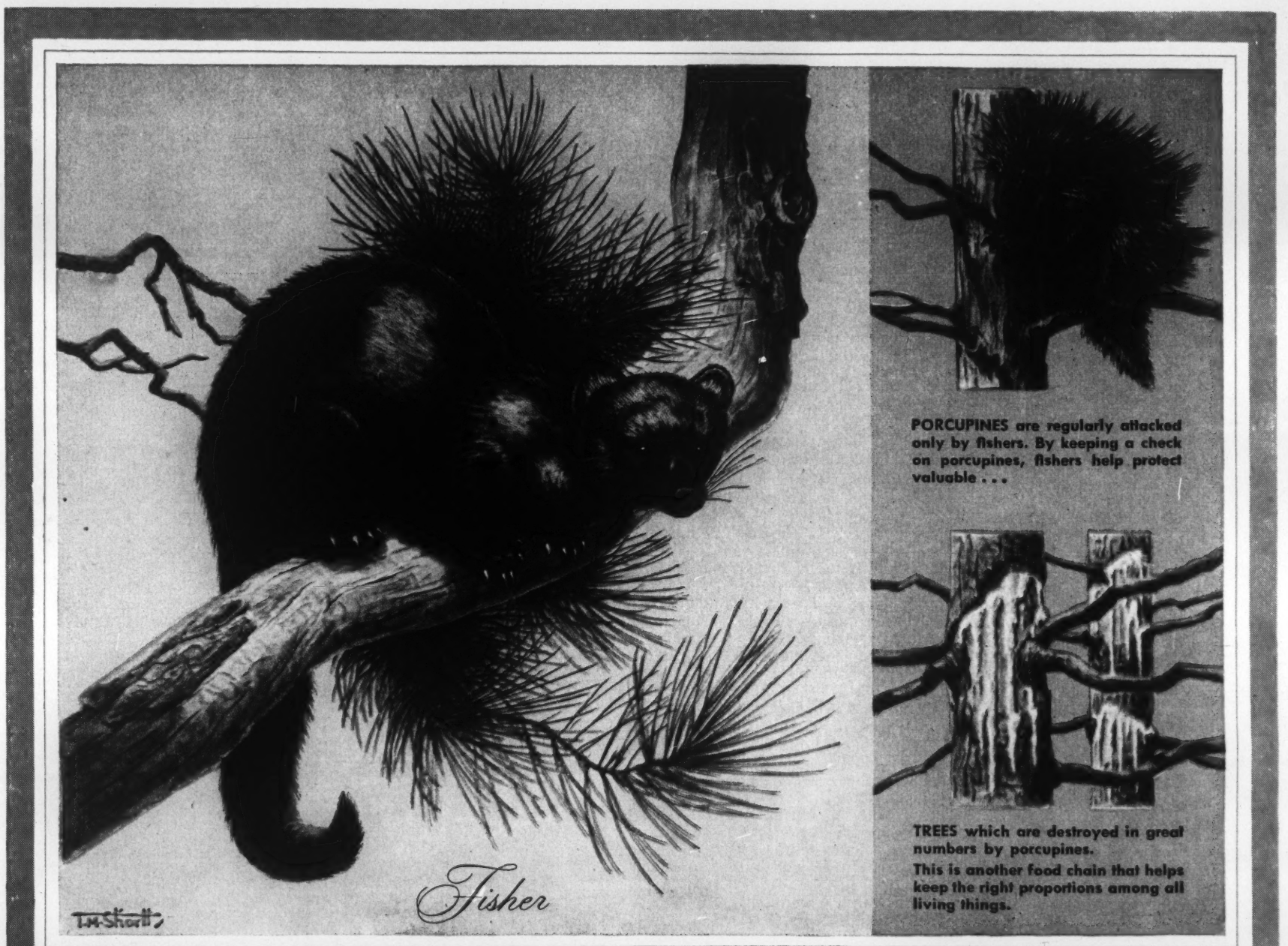
Brief Conversion

QUITE a lot of exultation has been displayed by Conservatives and Liberals, with a corresponding depression among Socialists, over the defection of Lord Milverton from the Socialist ranks. He certainly staged it in a way to give it the fullest dramatic effect. He got up in the House of Lords during the debate on the Steel Bill, expressed in pungent terms his disagreement with the policy of the government, and walking across the floor of the House sat down among the Liberal peers—the way you might change your seat in a cinema if the man behind were sneezing down your neck.

It is not surprising that Lord Milverton should have deserted the Party. The really surprising thing is that he should ever have joined it—which he did only 18 months ago. He is an eminent colonial administrator, whose declaration of Socialist faith was so warmly welcomed by the government that it promptly made him a peer. It was a startling conversion, but a brief one.

Lord Milverton's explanation is that he thought he was joining a crusade, but found himself a camp follower in a rake's progress. He said he was unwilling to be a silent passenger on that sinister journey; and he hinted that he was not by any means the only member of the Party to feel grave apprehensions about the future of the nation, if the government should be returned to power and should continue on its present course.

No wonder Socialists feel rather hurt. No wonder their opponents rejoice. But the greatest wonder of all still is what the deuce Lord Milverton was doing in that galley. Getting a peerage, the scoffers may suggest, but that of course is nonsense in his case. Peerages are not by any means the prizes they used to be, and he probably didn't even want the one he was given, but accepted it as he would any other political appointment. Just part of the job.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PORCUPINES DESTROY great numbers of trees by eating off the bark right around the trunk. The fisher is one of the few animals able to successfully attack porcupines and they help to keep them from increasing too rapidly. As one porcupine can kill over an acre of valuable timber, the importance of fishers is obvious. Added to this is their value as fur-bearing animals. To-day fishers have disappeared from most of their southern range and are to be found only in remote areas. They should be carefully protected, for the part they play in keeping nature in balance is of great importance.

Remember, nature in balance is nature unspoiled.

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Nature Unspoiled — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

THE YUKON FUTURE

(*Continued from Page 3*)

trated, is at present shipped almost 2,000 miles via Whitehorse and Skagway, by river barge, railroad and ship, to the smelter at Bradley, Idaho, and still yields a profit. Prospecting on a large scale is also being carried out in other parts of the Territory, notably south of Whitehorse, where the Noranda Company is undertaking a two-year survey with diamond drills of a fairly promising copper area.

But no amount of prospecting alone will lead to the exploitation of the Yukon's vast mineral resources unless at the same time communications are improved, local sources of coal and waterpower resources developed and, if possible, a local smelter built. Communications are the most important problem. The existing river, road, rail and air services have served the Territory fairly well so far, but they will be quite inadequate if new mining areas are opened up. Increased air services are only part of the answer.

The air is ideal for speeding up the mapping of the Territory and prospecting for new mineral deposits. But once a worthwhile deposit has been located, the bringing in of heavy machinery and supplies to work it and the shipping out of ores or concentrate can only be done efficiently and economically by road or water transportation. The Federal Government has made a good start by building an all-year motor road from Mintoto (235 miles north down the Yukon River from Whitehorse) to the Mayo district, which, it is hoped, will be completed this year. This road, which is to be a link in the projected Whitehorse-Dawson all-year road, will be a stimulus to further mineral developments in the Mayo district, and will shorten by 300 miles the transportation of ore, machinery and supplies to and from Whitehorse.

Even if transportation services are improved, however, the absence of a local smelter will restrict the exploitation of the Yukon's mineral wealth, since the long haul out to the nearest smelter will be too costly for all but the richest mines. For this reason everyone in the Yukon is hoping that the prospecting at present in progress for base metals will result in the discovery of deposits large enough to justify the initial expense of erecting a smelter either in the Whitehorse or Mayo districts. Fuel and power, the lack of which in the past would have been a most serious obstacle to the building of a smelter, are now available or soon can be. The Federal Government is at present assisting in the development of the Tantalus Butte Coal mine at Carmacks, on the Yukon River some 200 miles below Whitehorse. This mine, which yields a fairly high-grade bituminous coal, was reopened last year—it had been worked spasmodically and unprofitably in the past—and is estimated to contain enough coal to meet the foreseeable requirements of the Territory for the next 75 years. In addition, the government and private industry have been surveying suitable sites for hydro-electric plants.

Trapping is the second industry of the Yukon. The Territory is fortunate in being one of the richest fur-trapping areas in Canada, its principal fur-bearing animals being fisher, marten, lynx, mink, fox, beaver, and muskrat. An increase in the trapping of fisher, marten, lynx, mink and fox pelts is impracticable owing to the breeding habits of these animals. But the two most plentiful fur-bearers in the Yukon, the beaver and the muskrat are ideal subjects for fur management: and the harvesting of these two animals should be strictly controlled and only an agreed annual surplus removed. A plan for control on these lines is at present under consideration in Dawson. Under such a plan, owing to the prolific breeding habits of the beaver in particular, it should soon be possible to increase gradually and progressively the annual surplus of skins to be harvested, and consequently the revenue from this source.

Open To Tourists

The third industry of the Yukon is the tourist trade, which is already expanding as a result of the opening of the Alaska Highway this year to tourist travel. There is no reason why eventually the Territory should not become one of the great tourist areas in North America, as famous as Jasper or Lake Louise, for it has much to offer. There are hundreds of miles of magnificently wild and unspoilt beautiful country, mountains, glaciers, lakes and rivers: the two-day sail on one of the Yukon River stern-wheelers from Whitehorse to Dawson is as interesting and enjoyable a river trip as can be found on this continent.

The main tourist attraction will eventually be the proposed Kluane Lake National Park. This area, which includes the entire St. Elias mountain range, the highest in Canada (Mt. Logan is 19,850 ft. high), lies 150 miles northwest of Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway and is at present a Territorial Game Sanctuary. As soon as additional tourist accommodation has been built in the area it is hoped to make it a National Park. When this is done, it will be the second largest National Park in Canada, 10,000 square miles in area—over twice the size of Jasper Park.

The improvement of existing and the building of new tourist accommodation all along the Highway and in other parts of the Territory likely to attract tourists will, however, be necessary if the tourist potentialities of the Yukon are to be fully realized. It is important from a national viewpoint that they should be, for the vast majority of visitors to the area will always be Americans on their way to or from Alaska, who will spend precious U.S. dollars. But the most urgent need of all is a matter outside the Territory's control, the improvement of the appallingly bad approach road to the Highway from Edmonton to Dawson Creek, on which, however, work is at present in progress.

For "Stock-Piling"

There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the Yukon will make an important contribution to the Canadian economy through the expansion of its tourist industry, an increase in its fur-trapping, and above all in the exploitation on an ever-increasing scale of its potentially vast mineral wealth. As the Yukon is one of the remaining undeveloped reservoirs of base metals in North America, progress in the development of its mineral resources will certainly, in view of the present U.S. program of "stock-piling" strategic raw materials, be watched with keen interest from across the border.

But if the Yukon is to play its proper part in the Canadian economy, additional population will be required. There is no reason why immigration should not take place on the necessary scale, as the climate is not as harsh as its reputation might indicate and life in the Territory possesses many attractions. The majority of immigrants, however, must be prepared to go into mining; logging and farming have no future by themselves and can only be developed to supply an expanding mining industry. And the immigrants must be young and strong in body and mind. For the Yukon is still a rugged, challenging country where "surely the weak shall perish and only the fit survive".

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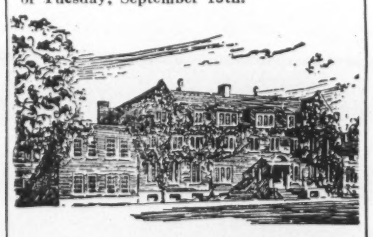

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SCIENCE FRONT

"Scare" Treatment For Alcoholics May Be Provided By New Drug

By DR. EDWARD BOOTH

THAT consideration of the problems posed by alcoholism is developing in our day along somewhat extraordinary lines is outstandingly revealed in two recently noted happenings.

First, a lay reaction: the move of Florida's J. E. Webb, proprietor of "Webb City," a huge drugstore with a liquor department grossing annual sales of $2,000,000, with a net profit of $100,000; Mr. Webb is reported: "I began mentally to follow those bottles home, and realized the trouble they could, and did, cause!" He suddenly decided to, and did, shut down that department. "When he reached the home in his mind's eye," ran a related editorial, "he realized that as a decent citizen not utterly bereft of the powers of imagination he had to get out of the liquor business!"

Accredited figures on this continent set the liquor bill for the United States at $9,640,000,000 for 1947, with Canada a modest $525,000,000 for the same year.

Second, science at work: the new drug compound tetraethylthiuram disulphide, popularly known under its Danish trade name Antabuse.

Of Antabuse and its possible usefulness at this time in the treatment of alcoholism, Dr. J. K. W. Ferguson, Professor of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, writes thus in a leading medical periodical:

"Many alcoholics and their relatives have learned from the press of the intriguing properties of antabuse for treatment of alcoholism. Already doctors have been importuned to obtain the drug and start administering it. We strongly recommend that any doctor who contemplates prescribing this drug should, after taking it, try the effect of alcohol on himself in the presence of a medical colleague prepared to spend a few hours in attendance. The severity of the cutaneous vasodilatation which follows the ingestion of a few ounces of whisky after a course of antabuse, must be seen or felt to be appreciated. The impact, even on a normal vascular system, is 'formidable.' *As yet no antidote has been discovered which will abort an unduly severe reaction.* What would happen to a patient with cardiovascular disease who was subjected to this reaction is still a matter for speculation.

Potential Hazard

"No large body of experience with the drug is available for guidance. It seems likely that antabuse will prove valuable in the management of certain cases of chronic alcoholism. In the meantime it should be recognized as a potential hazard to life . . ."

"The problem of alcoholism is not single, but includes a vast variety of conditions of tremendous moment . . ." writes psychiatrist J. D. Dewan, M.D. "The etiology of alcoholism embraces the intricate nature of personality. Reports to date on antabuse do not indicate this chemical as a specific for alcoholism; clinical trial may prove it of value as an aversion drug. Abstinence, encouraged by the drug, would conceivably aid the patient while he is learning to deal with his problems. That antabuse itself is the answer to alcoholism, is extremely unlikely."

It should then be emphasized that antabuse is probably not a specific for alcoholism. It may prove a valuable adjunct. Clinics have already been set up on this continent where intensive study is being conducted on its therapeutic application and effects. Time will be required for a proper evaluation.

The following appears on the label of a bottle of antabuse tablets from a leading manufacturer: "*Indications*: Adjunctive therapy in alcoholism. When taken 12 hours or longer after the ingestion of antabuse, alcohol will produce violent flushing of the face, palpitation, pulsating headache, elevated pulse rate, hyperventilation and frequently nausea and vomiting. Must be taken regularly if alcoholism is to be controlled and the craving eliminated."

A report in a current issue of a leading medical publication, on experiences with experimental administration of antabuse to alcoholics, illustrates the potent nature of the drug. "Additional phenomena encountered" included "a patient who requested more alcohol than he was offered as an initial dose. It had been his consistent custom to begin an alcoholic bout by drinking two glasses of undiluted whisky one after the other. He was allowed to drink 2 oz. of whisky initially. Additional 1½ oz. doses were allowed half an hour and one hour later at the insistence of the patient who showed only mild effects at this time. The total intake over the period of an hour, was 5 oz. of whisky.

"Even this amount was only about one-third of the alcohol that he would have ordinarily consumed within the first fifteen minutes had he been allowed to drink it at his own rate. Ten minutes after taking the last dose of whisky, his breathing became progressively slower and within one minute ceased altogether. Breathing was re-established by artificial respiration and oxygen, respirations remaining slow for the next 30 minutes, when he began to vomit.

"At this time the measured venous alcohol concentration was 62 mgm. per 100 ml. He vomited repeatedly for the next four and one-half hours. The following day, the patient stated that no previous hangovers, some of which had included delirium tremens, approached in intensity the effect of 5 oz. of alcohol ingested following the administration of antabuse."

These experiences, the investigators concluded, show that the factors concerned in the rate of accumulation of alcohol in the blood appear to be partly responsible for the severity of symptoms developed when a certain quantity of alcohol is administered after antabuse has been previously given.

Serious Consequences

Antabuse is not given until it is known that the patient is free of alcohol. Serious consequences are to be expected if the drug is taken while there are appreciable amounts of alcohol in the body. It must not be given to "sober up" an alcoholic.

His Holiness the Pope is reportedly urging the return of his clergy to the preaching of hell fire—as a deterrent obviously to man's currently persistent tendency toward wickedness. The question arises as to the possibilities of antabuse as a "scare" treatment for alcoholics, the placing of a more potent and inescapable "pay-day" for indulgence over their heads than heretofore—or its serious application as a bolstering up of the morale of well-inclined addicts who, desiring ardently to be cured, lack the moral determination to hold out when the calls of the "habit" arise, until the physical and psychic self have returned to normal health and can carry on without the deceptive boost of the impostor, alcohol.

Perhaps antabuse may serve in both capacities—it might happily be so. It still appears that one can scare hell out of some men—*some* men at least. Fear has power! The psychiatrists will soon learn the proper technique in either case, one hopes. The purely physical angle will probably hold little of difficulty for the researchers.

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1949
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THE WORLD TODAY

First German Vote In 17 Years; World Shipping Strikes Next?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE FIRST free German election since Hitler's seizure of power in 1933 is to be held in Western Germany on August 14. One might go further and say that it will be the first free election since 1928 — for Nazi intimidation became a powerful factor in German politics after that date.

We should not expect too much from this event. It would be folly to believe that because the Germans are holding a truly free and democratic election — under Allied auspices — they have become democrats.

Perhaps not very many of them will consciously vote in 1949 in a way they believe would please their particular occupying authority, as they might have done in 1946. But we cannot learn from this election how many of them would vote if they could for extreme nationalist or neo-fascist parties, simply because we are not allowing such groups to make any open appeal.

They are trying to get around our prohibition by running as "independents", declaring that "those who stand for German unity, honor and the rights to which they are entitled as a decent, illustrious and highly-civilized people" should vote for independent candidates. But the difficulties of pulling a big vote with such a loose organization are obvious, and the nationalists and neo-nazis should not be written off if they fail to do so this time.

Most close observers of German politics agree that the three main parties, the Social Democrats (roughly similar to the British Labor Party but more influenced by Marxism), the Christian Democrats (to the right of the British Conservatives) and the Liberal Democrats (still further to the right), have not gained any broad following among the people.

There is little confidence in the "old men", the pre-1933 party leaders, and few inspiring young leaders have developed. There is even less confidence that the winning party in the election can actually rule Germany for the Germans, since the country remains under foreign occupation authorities who have reserved wide powers to themselves.

Even if real democracy could be developed under a military occupation, the Germans are poor material for it. When they had a monarchy it was an absolute one. When they turned to a republic they went to the extreme of setting up 38 parties. When they carried out a revolution, they turned over all of the values of their previous civilization.

They have believed immoderately in the Kaiser, in the big business barons of the Stinnes type, and in Hitler. In war they passed from immense victories to utter defeat. In the greater part they are today a morally, politically and economically bankrupt people.

It will take a long time and the most favorable conditions for them to put down new roots, establish new values, and become good democrats. But conditions are not favorable, with their country split and occupied and their basic economic situation much worse than that of Britain.

Any honest German government would have to tell them that they must resign themselves for the present to a much lower living standard than they knew before, and must work their passage, to become trusted members of the Western European community, if they are to gain support in rectifying their frontiers. It will be much easier for politicians to outbid each other in attributing their troubles to British jealousy of their export competition and French determination to keep Germany weak and divided; to seek to play off the Western Powers against the Soviets; and to cry for a revival of German strength to regain the lost territories.

As if the mental, moral and physical condition of the native population of Western Germany were not enough, there has been dumped on them some seven million destitute Germans expelled from the eastern territory seized by the Soviets for their satellite Poland, from the Sudetenland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. A correspondent, formerly with the well-known *Vossische Zeitung* in Berlin in pre-Hitler days, tells in the following dispatch of the role which these dispossessed and wretched people may play in German politics. It is hardly likely that it will be a moderate one.

U. S. HIGH COMMISSIONER for Germany, John J. McCloy (centre) taking over General Clay's job in new Allied set-up, meets Ernst Reuter (left) Lord Mayor of West Berlin, one of most attractive figures in German politics, and Dr. Suhr, chairman of Berlin Council.

REFUGEES MAY DECIDE

Party Which Captures Protest Vote Of Uprooted Germans May Rule

(From a German Correspondent)

THE party organizers are now making plans to capture the biggest electoral prize, Germany's floating vote, the refugees. This section of the population—some 7 millions, augmented by 1000 persons a day slipping through the Iron Curtain from the Soviet zone—is the most unstable and vulnerable part of the electorate. No party can claim to have hitherto secured their allegiance though at previous elections for the State Parliaments, the County Councils, and for the urban Councils the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats made countless promises to the refugees—promises which they have not fulfilled.

The weight of this floating vote is put at between 12 and 20 per cent of the registered voters. This percentage can, if preponderantly attracted by one of the three above mentioned parties, give either the Christian Democrats or the Social Democrats a narrow, but safe, working majority in the *Bundestag*. If the smallest party, the Free Democrats—a German version of the radical wing of the British Liberals—should secure substantial refugee support it might gain the balance of power in an eventual coalition.

No Attraction

The very weak parties of the Right in Bavaria and Lower Saxony hold no attraction for the refugees, because they are bound to champion the rights and privileges of all property owners, from whom the refugees desire to obtain help through the continually deferred procedure of "equalization of war burdens." Neither have the Communists a chance to secure the support of the refugees. The leaders of the Communist Party in the Western zones have demonstrated too clearly their subordination to the Cominform, and Soviet Russia and Cominform-ruled Czechoslovakia and Poland are regarded by the refugees as the authors of their misfortune.

The very close rivalry between the Social Democrats and of the Christian Democrats may tempt them to make reckless promises to the refugees. Roughly speaking these two parties can each rely on a hard core of approximately 30 per cent of the votes cast. 10 per cent of the votes are disputed territory between them, and a further 15 per cent will be shared by the Communists and the Free Democrats. The remaining 15 per cent are the virtual casting vote of the refugees. They are desperate and cannot live any longer on hope deferred.

The living conditions of the refugees have hitherto eluded careful observation and study by impartial and fair-minded foreign visitors to Germany because these unfortunate victims of Hitler's craving for an unlimited extension of the German frontiers were mainly quartered on outlying villages and small towns in rural districts of Schleswig Holstein, Lower Saxony and the northern half of Bavaria.

A minority of refugees who are living in cities and industrial areas are perhaps physically worse off, but exist in a mentally and morally more tolerable environment than the 6 millions who have been dumped on rural Germany. The refugees living in densely populated and bomb-damaged cities and industrial areas share with the original citizens all the discomforts and privations of postwar conditions. They are housed together in partly-destroyed or only superficially repaired flats, in cellars, in converted air raid shelters, in dismantled factories and in Nissen huts.

Galling Experience

They receive the same ration cards, suffer from the same lack of fuel in winter, and share with their hosts the galling experience of passing on the way to and from their work the numerous well-stocked shops with their much-too-high-priced goods. They lead the life of war victims amongst comrades in distress who have during intensive periods of bombing passed through horrors not less poignant than expulsion from one's homestead and deportation in cattle trucks in midwinter to an unknown destination.

In order to appreciate the danger of the political game the party organizers are trying to pull off and to understand the political and social aspects of the much more significant rural refugee problem it is necessary to contrast this experience of the minority in the urban areas with the conditions in which the overwhelming majority of "expellees" from the East are living in the villages of Western Germany.

Refugees who have not succeeded in obtaining permanent employment in heavy industry (mining, steel works, chemical works) receive the lowest ration card entitling them to the same rations as unemployed town dwellers or people unfit for work. They live in overcrowded quarters in houses in which the peasants—owner-farmers—carry on a pre-war, carefree existence. These peasants possess undamaged houses, fields, gardens, fruit trees and plenty of stable space for goats, cows, pigs, geese, ducks and chickens.

STRONGEST POLITICIAN in Germany after election August 14 may be Kurt Schumacher, leader of Social Democrats. He is dour and rather uncompromising, would be a difficult figure in a coalition.

Contrast

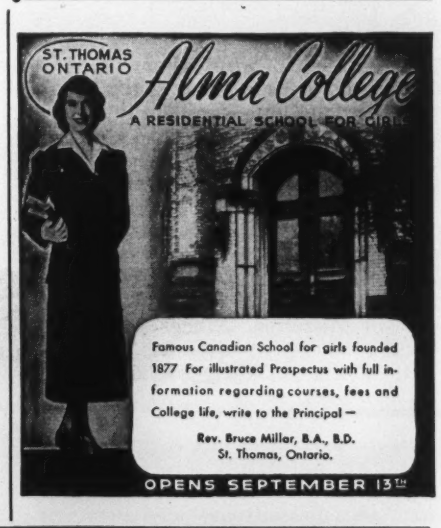
Next door to this opulence the refugee lives crowded into bare, cold, and drafty rooms or garrets with practically no furniture worth speaking of, and must pass the door of the well-stocked, spacious larder of his landlord. While the refugee can, if he is lucky, secure on his ration card food to the value of 2,000 calories per day, the family of the landlord lives on 4,000 to 5,000 calories each per day. The same galling contrast applies with equal force to furniture, linen, crockery, clothes and other essential components of a civilized existence.

These contrasts have produced a disastrous phenomenon, hitherto unknown in the social history of Germany; the twin-souled village. As a social community the homogeneous German village is disintegrating into two antagonistic sections; the natives and the refugees. In every village the most energetic elements of the native population are waging administrative warfare against the refugees. The politically influential members of the community who predominate in the local housing committees and in other municipal bodies spare no efforts to get rid of the refugees quartered on them and to crowd the unwelcome new inhabitants into as few houses as possible, thus accentuating the feelings of envy, isolation and embitterment.

Tension

These conditions of tension in rural Germany cannot be permanently improved by the projected redistribution of a small section of the refugees among the West German states, or the moving of 300,000 to the French Zone. This operation will only touch the fringe of the problem, because in the average village in the British zone there are at least 30 per cent refugees while in the French zone this average is about 5 per cent. In many German villages the figures are far more distressing: we find up to 60 per cent of refugees and 40 per cent of native inhabitants.

Having waited for four years for a "new deal"—the much-talked-about "equalization of the war burden," it appears that it will be the fate of the German refugees to become a political pawn. For it is being said that whoever can capture the refugee vote will rule Germany—and the vote of these up-rooted and embittered people is not likely to be for moderation.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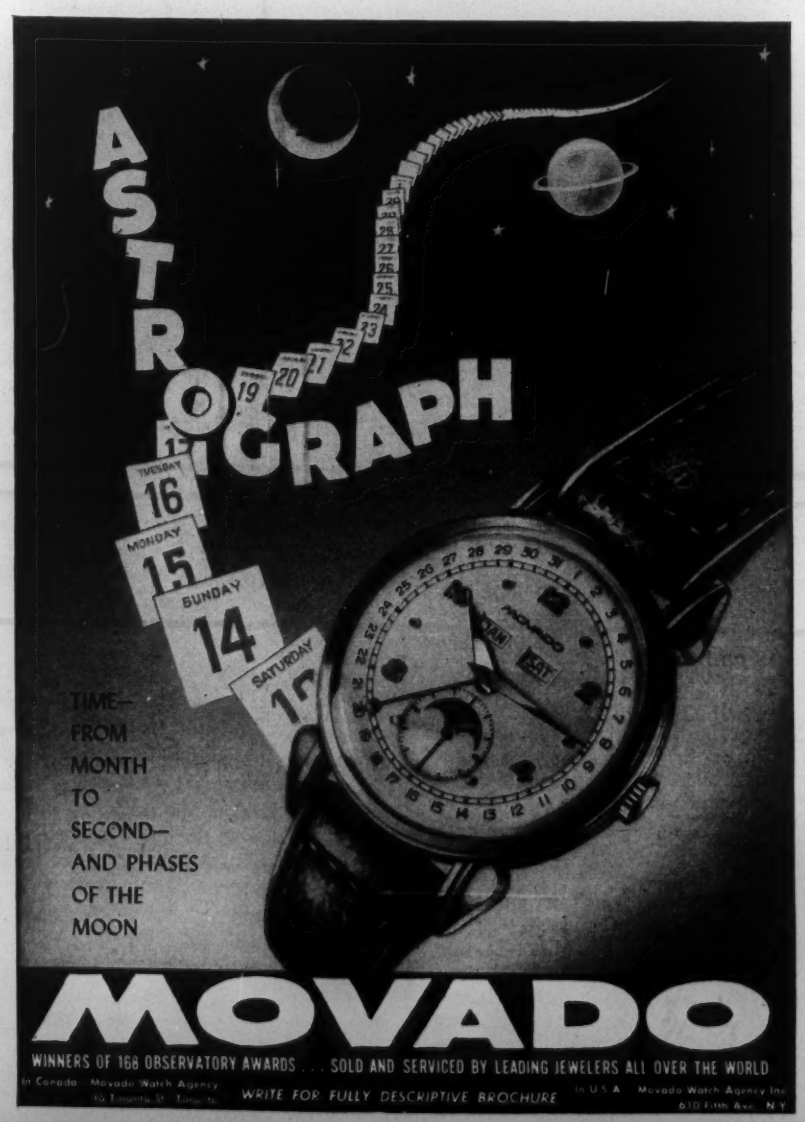
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MONDAY 15
SUNDAY 14
SATURDAY
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WORLD SHIPPING STRIKES?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN MARSEILLES the other day what is claimed to be the first "real" international union was formed. It is the International Seamen's and Dockers' Union, sponsored by the W.F.T.U., now completely in Communist hands since the withdrawal of the British T.U.C., the American C.I.O., Canadian C.C.L. and the non-Communist union organizations of 30 other countries.

This is the realization of a long-planned Communist scheme for carrying out crippling world-wide strikes against sea-borne trade. It was clearly foreshadowed in 1946 when the W.F.T.U. tried to develop an American dock strike into a transatlantic one.

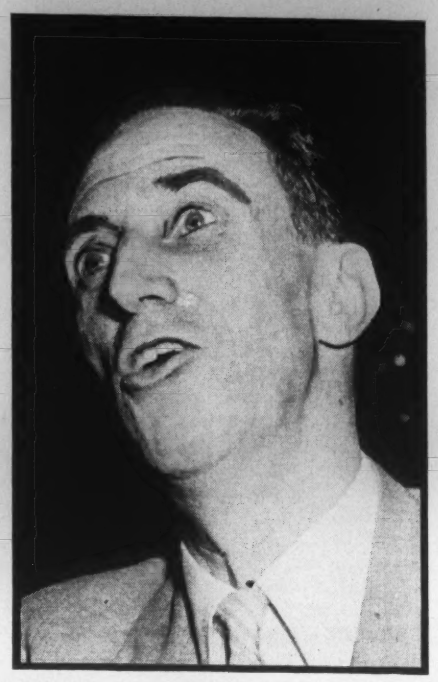
Fortunately the realization of the plan comes a little late. The American seamen have cleaned out the Communist leadership from their National Maritime Union, the American east coast longshoremen have done the same, the Communist-led Canadian Seamen's Union is on its last legs with its repudiation by the Trades and Labor Congress, and even the British dockers who have been striking in London and other ports are not believed to be strongly Communist.

Australian-Born Agitator

The American west coast longshoremen remain, however, under the Communist leadership of the notorious Australian-born agitator, Harry Bridges, and in a propagandistic move to show that the "workers" of America stand in the "peace front" against the Wall Street—Marshall Plan "imperialists", the W.F.T.U. has made Bridges the president of the new international.

The Communists claim a membership for this body of three-quarters of a million "on every ocean and in every port of the world"; and undoubtedly they can make a great deal of trouble. Marshall Plan shipments are an obvious target for their sabotage. In the meantime, they are talking up support for the Canadian Seamen's Union strike.

Bridges' union is still affiliated with the C.I.O., but it is highly unlikely that the latter, which has taken a leading part in bucking the W.F.T.U. with a new non-Communist world trade union organization, and is putting strong pressure on its remaining leftist-controlled unions, will permit this affiliation to continue much longer.



HARRY BRIDGES, Australian Communist, long a stormy figure in American waterfront politics, has been made head of new International Seamen's and Dockers' Union created by the Soviet-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

Greek People Keep Smiling Despite Impossible Prices

By KEITH BUTLER

Greece today besides being torn by civil war is a land of strikes and starvation. Prices are high—300 times pre-war—but wages have been kept low, government and U.S. economic advisers asserting that any increase would merely spiral prices still higher. A third of the national budget goes to fight the guerrillas in addition to the million-dollar-a-day aid from the U.S.

Only the ending of the war and full-scale reconstruction can bring Greek economy anywhere near normal.

Athens.

IT'S A good thing the sunshine is cheap in Greece. Nothing else is. And while prices are high—maybe the highest in Europe this side of the Iron Curtain—wages are still very low.

That's why Greece is a land of strikes, of poverty and semi-starvation, of smiling, singing, generous people who never know how they are going to make ends meet from one month to the next. Why are the poor always so much more generous than the rich? A poor Greek peasant will put his family's food supply for the week on the table to give hospitality to visiting strangers. And the gesture is so free and unstinting that you might never guess that the family may starve the rest of the week after you have left.

Greek hospitality is deservedly renowned. I have been warmed and overwhelmed by it in the remotest mountain villages, where the guerrilla war rages around only a few miles away and the lives and scanty property of the peasants are in constant danger.

How the Greeks make ends meet is the unsolved mystery of modern Greece. Here are a few prices, average ones from the markets of Athens and Salonika, to show the cost of living: Butter, $2.00 per lb. Meat average, $1.30 per lb. Tea, $4.00 per lb. Eggs, 12-25 cents each. Nylon stockings, $14.00 a pair. Men's shoes, $20-$40. Shirts, cotton, $6.00; silk, $14. Suits, ready made, poor material, $72; made to measure, Greek material, $100; made to measure, English material, $240.

Woollen materials are always the most expensive in Greece. Silk is locally grown, but most wool has to be imported.

But against these prices are the low Greek wages. The average wage of a bus driver or conductor in Athens is about $88 per month inclusive. A bank clerk or civil servant of about 10 years' service gets the same. Few Greek shopgirls earn more than $48 a month. A senior civil servant or head of department in a bank only gets about $160 a month. In the provinces wages are even lower. A worker in the light industries in Volos only makes about $40 a month. A taxicab driver in Athens earns $100 a month in a good season.

With this huge gap between prices and wages, the big mystery is how do the Greeks make ends meet. The answer is in their low standard of living and feeding.

The clerk or bus conductor earning $88 a month can afford meat for his family only twice a month. The rest of the time they live on bean soup or boiled greens and bread. For many it is a case of beans morning and evening, day in, day out. Before, the soup was made more palatable with olive oil, which is one of Greece's home products. Now oil has risen to the price of $1.00 per lb. weight. The Greek working classes have been more hit by the increased price of oil than by anything else. The government, with U.S. help, has been importing seed oil to mix with the olive oil in an effort to lower the price.

At Wits' End

But the average Greek is still at his wits' end to know how to make ends meet. Mostly he does it by taking on an additional part-time job in the evening after his main employment of the day is over. A civil servant may work in a travel agency in the evenings. A bus driver drives a taxi at night, and sleeps between fares. But most Greeks still say they can just get enough to eat, without leaving any margin for clothes and other items.

In the provinces, in towns like Volos and Salonika, prices are, if anything, higher than in Athens, though wages are lower. There, 90 per cent of the workers are heavily in debt—to the tradesmen, to their firms, to banks, to anyone who will lend them money to keep them and their families going until better times return and prices get back to normal. But all of them are saying: "We can last like this to the end of the year, maybe. But after that . . . !" Already huge waves of strikes are anticipated in the late summer of this year.

The government and the U.S. economic advisers are firmly resolved not to increase wages. They claim it would merely lead to still higher prices, in a vicious spiral. They hope the end of the guerrilla war and the prospect of full-scale reconstruction will restore Greek economy to normal. With normal production and trade restored, the experts hope that Greece's chronic wages and prices spiral will be controlled and brought down to livable proportions.

Heavy Taxes

For the Communist guerrilla war is behind this and all the other plagues of Greece. One-third of the Greek national budget goes to support the nation's war against the guerrillas, in addition to the U.S. aid pouring into Greece at the rate of one million dollars per day. The Greek people's contribution has to be made with taxes—high and increasing. To balance the budget, Finance Minister Helmis is obliged continually to impose new taxes, new capital levies, new property tax increases. Many of these levies come out of the blue, often assessed retrogressively back to 1941, and confront the Greek merchant or businessman with unanticipated taxation amounting to hundreds of dollars per month. Under these conditions no Greek businessman or shopkeeper can budget from one month to the next. To meet the fresh taxes and cover himself against further unexpected ones he raises the prices of his goods—and the spiral makes one loop more.

As prices rise (they are now over 300 times as high as they were before the war) it is the families of the men fighting the guerrilla in the mountains who are hardest hit. Anxiety as to whether his family is starving dominates the Greek soldier's thoughts. If there is no relief from this gnawing anxiety by 1950, despair of Geek soldier and civilian may add a new factor to the Greek struggle.

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ANNUAL REPORT

DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
NORMAN J. DAWES, Vice-President
HUGH MACKAY — HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY — O. B. THORNTON, O.B.E. — W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

GENTLEMEN:—

The financial position of the Company at 30th April, 1949, and the results from the operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Profits for the year amounted to $555,653.74 after providing for depreciation and Government taxes and compares with profits last year of $469,576.07.

Pursuant to Special By-Law "E" of the Company sanctioned by the Shareholders 26th August 1948 and to Supplementary Letters Patent confirming the said Special By-Law granted by the Secretary of State 9th September 1948, the Company's shares were subdivided on a basis of five for one so that the Company's capital stock now comprises 525,000 Common Shares of which 349,515 are presently issued and outstanding.

The Company's plants are operating efficiently, machinery and equipment are, as far as practical, being kept up to date and adequate provision has been made for depreciation and obsolescence.

The Directors feel that the satisfactory results for the year as disclosed in the Financial Statements submitted to you are largely due to the loyal support, co-operation and efficiency of the officers and employees of the Company and, on behalf of the Board, I take pleasure in expressing our appreciation and thanks.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD,
President.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., 2nd JULY, 1949.

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30th April, 1949

ASSETS

Current Assets:—		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 17,599.87	
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds with interest accrued—less reserve (Approximate Market Value $2,361,319.53)	2,119,382.03	
Accounts and Bills Receivable—less reserves	964,653.65	
Inventories as determined and certified by the Management—Raw Cotton partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value, whichever was the lower, less reserves. Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value	1,638,903.35	$4,740,538.90
Property:—		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off	12,950,721.89	
Less: Depreciation and Obsolescence provided	10,678,276.94	2,272,444.95
Investments:		
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies	222,160.26	
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies with interest accrued	15,163.74	
(Approximate Market Value $15,462.74)		237,324.00
Deferred Assets:—		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.	85,992.21	
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax	29,059.56	115,051.77
		$7,365,359.62

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:—		
Accounts and Bills Payable	$ 293,946.30	
Bank and Call Loans—secured	355,000.00	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	456,292.49	
Provision for Municipal and other Taxes	580,779.27	
Bond Interest Accrued	10,849.32	
Provision for Bond Sinking Fund due 31st January 1950	200,000.00	$1,896,867.38
First Mortgage Bonds:—		
Authorized	$3,000,000.00	
Issued: Series "A" 4½% Bonds due 1st February 1951	$ 1,000,000.00	
Less: Provision for Sinking Fund due 31st January 1950 and Funds deposited with Trustee for Bondholders	440,250.00	559,750.00
Provision for Research, Plant Improvements and Contingencies		1,000,000.00
Capital Stock:—		
Authorized:— 525,000 shares of No Par Value		
Issued:— 349,515 shares fully paid		2,000,000.00
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		29,059.56
Earned Surplus:—		
General Reserve	500,000.00	
Balance as at 30th April 1949	1,379,682.68	1,879,682.68
		$7,365,359.62

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, Director
NORMAN J. DAWES, Director

Montreal, 30th June 1949.

Verified as per our report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th April, 1949

Net Profit for the year ended 30th April 1949 before providing for the undernoted items		$1,827,916.70
Revenue from Investments		64,478.10
Profit on Sale of Investments		25,337.50
		1,917,732.30
Depreciation on Property and Plant	$ 687,751.77	
Bond Interest	44,753.73	
Directors' Fees	6,360.00	
Legal Fees	13,503.82	
Executive Salaries	46,255.42	
Provision for Government Taxes	490,000.00	
Tax on Inventory Reserve provided under the Excess Profits Tax Act	73,453.82	1,362,078.56
Net Profit for the year transferred to Surplus Account		$ 555,653.74

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at 30th April, 1949

Balance at credit 1st May, 1948		$1,113,335.45
Deduct: Adjustment affecting prior year		1,945.10
		1,111,390.35
Add: Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax repaid		27,202.09
Net Profit for the year ended 30th April 1949		555,653.74
		1,694,246.18
Deduct:— Dividends paid		314,563.50
		$1,379,682.68

Leaders Of "World Church" Now Meeting At Whitby

By M. R. POWICKE

The World's Student Christian Federation, whose General Committee is holding its once-in-three-years meeting at Whitby, Ont., from August 9 to 21, is one of the great spiritual and intellectual forces of our time. This meeting was to have been held in China, and Asiatic leaders are to be in the forefront of the Whitby discussions. The Federation seeks to bring Christian churches of all kinds and of all nations into a common fellowship of work and recognition. It does not aim at any imposed unity. "Unity", says one of its greatest leaders, "is given, not made".

FROM August 9 to 21 the Student Christian Movement of Canada is playing host to the General Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation. A hundred Christian students and leaders from over thirty different countries are gathered at Whitby, Ont., to plan policy, elect officers and make decisions for the next three years. The Federation includes Student Christian Movements of all races and denominations. It is in fact one of the key organizations in the "World Church". Its significance can be best conveyed by the words of Bishop Stephen Neill, well-known in Canada for his spirited leadership of the Toronto University Mission last January. Bishop Neill writes, "Almost every leader of the ecumenical movement in every country in the world has come to it through the Student Christian Movement and the World's Student Christian Federation."

Ever since John R. Mott, grand old man of ecumenical and missionary endeavor, first helped to start the W.S.C.F. on its adventurous career, the twin objectives of uniting the churches and of missionary work have been vigorously pursued. From the first, the movement has sought to penetrate frontiers not only of space but also of the mind. It attracted to its service courageous minds and fostered courageous policies. A tradition of seeking out difficulties which hinder faith and unity has been built up.

AS MISSION SECRETARY of the Canadian S.C.M., The Rev. K. H. Ting became widely known for his belief that our mission is to ourselves not merely to backward peoples.

For example, in 1942-3, the British and Indian branches maintained discussions in close fellowship on the question of Indian independence. The worst days of the Sino-Japanese war did not interrupt the common days of prayer of the Chinese and Japanese movement. During the Second World War the resistance leaders met at the chairman's house to plan European federation. Today, Robert Mackie presides over the "World Student Relief" organization, which includes all shades of opinion, and miraculously he keeps it working together. In accordance with this policy, the Federation planned to meet in China this year. Sheer physical impossibility compelled a change of location, but the experience of the East, summed up in the work of last winter's Asian Leaders Conference will be right in the forefront of the counsels of the General Committee.

It was natural to turn to Canada as an alternative meeting place. Here was the wartime headquarters of the Movement; and from here the Committee hopes to view the mounting problems and stirring opportunities of 1949-52 with greater perspective and judgment.

The strength of the W.S.C.F. lies in the countless groups of students who meet on campuses throughout the world to worship, study and work together. Its organization is correspondingly flexible, streamlined. Bureaucracy is at a minimum, and personal contact is all. At Geneva, however, a small staff has its headquarters, though few of the eight secretaries would ever be found tied to their desks.

Genius for Leadership

The General Secretaryship has changed hands but four times since the foundation of the Federation at Castle Vadstene, Sweden, in 1895. John R. Mott, first secretary, had a genius for leadership and organization; the fact that he was offered such lofty posts as U.S. Ambassador to China and President of Princeton bear witness to his great contribution. His portrait reveals the intellectual power, the purposefulness and qualities of leadership which made him the No. 1 pioneer of the "World Church." He himself introduced such new leaders as T. Z. (Tee Zee) Koo of China.

When he turned to other fields, new personalities added new gifts. The Movement deepened its work. Outstanding among later leaders was Visser 't Hooft, who has recently retired from the chairmanship of the Federation. With his restless, inquiring mind he helped with others to bring into the Federation that penetrating critique of contemporary thought and life which springs from neo-orthodoxy.

Concern with the "post-Christian" character of our own society and our own universities has been growing in the life of the modern W.S.C.F. Outstanding thinkers have given their time to wrestle with this problem, for it was increasingly realized that as long as the Christian West had a sort of pharisaic conviction of its own righteousness, it was defenceless against its own weaknesses and a stumbling block to Christians of the Far East, of Asia and Africa. The W.S.C.F. has become a kind of proving ground for the artillery of the church militant. Its leaders, like its personnel, have become truly international and "inter-denominational."

Characteristic Trouble

John Coleman, Canadian and Anglican, graduate of Queen's, with a doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University, who is ending his term as secretary this year, has devoted himself to university problems; his work has been a recognition of the fact that the first mission field of the student is the university, and that the loss of purpose, of "integration" or synthesis, in modern studies, as recognized for example in the Harvard Report on General Education, is in fact a characteristic trouble of this post-Christian era.

M. M. Thomas, an Indian of the Mar Thoma (Reformed Syrian Orthodox) Church, has fearlessly insisted on facing the challenge of Communism in the Federation. His vivacious, profoundly religious and sympathetic personality has caused many a slick critic of Communism to realize how much deeper he must go before he can really call his critique "Christian".

A recent appointment is K. H. Ting, graduate of St. Johns, Shanghai, and an Anglican. As Missionary Secretary of the Canadian S.C.M., he became widely known for his directness, his insistence that thought and action must be grounded in the Bible, and his effective teaching that our mission is to ourselves, not merely to "backward peoples". It is the great achievement of men with the spiritual and intellectual calibre of Thomas and Ting that a bridge has been built between students of the East and West which will prove more enduring than the phoney structure engineered by Communism. In the Federation, because of its fearless consideration of new thinking on its own merits, and because of its attempt to live under the "Lordship of Christ", views and traditions which are irreconcilable to lay or conventionally Christian minds have been brought together.

In the last decade of increasing tensions, of military occupations and civil wars the W.S.C.F. has been faced with greater challenges than ever before. That it has survived, and even advanced, is little short of miraculous. It is in no sense escapist. At the helm in these years has been Robert Mackie, until recently general secretary, whose heavy burden is now being shouldered by Philippe Maury, French Protestant and Resistance leader. Robert Mackie knows Canada and feels at home here. A kindly, shrewd and humorous Scot with a phenomenal capacity for work, he served first in Britain as secretary of the S.C.M., and has been General Secretary of the W.S.C.F. since 1937. He must be known and trusted by more diverse groups of every race and denominational and political conviction than any other students' leader today. His command of the situation is astonishing, as anybody can verify by a quick glance at the editorials in the *Student World*, quarterly of the W.S.C.F. It is with a sense of deep gratitude that we welcome him to Canada again this August.

Crucial Decisions

The present assembly at Whitby will have many crucial decisions to make. The relationships of the W.S.C.F. to the churches, to non-Christian organizations and to Communism may well be the most difficult. The W.S.C.F. and its affiliated movements are in no sense churches. They are rooted in the Church; and their function as a pioneering group is usually well recognized; for example, in Canada, the Canadian Council of Churches recognizes the S.C.M. as an agency of the churches in the universities, and the financial support of a body of enlightened Christian laymen has made the extension of hospitality to the General Committee possible. Since the establishment of the World Council of Churches last August has realized one major objective, the W.S.C.F. is increasingly turning to new questions of inter-communion, and actual church reunion, where the going will be even harder.

Outstanding example of the second type of problem is the question of relationship to World Student Relief. In many ways a brain-child of the W.S.C.F., student relief is now turning from physical relief to cultural exchange. How far can a specifically Christian organization cooperate in work which may foster those very illusions and errors which it seeks to expose?

Finally, the Federation has to define its position in the growing world conflict. While charges of communism are bandied about ever more freely by even apparently responsible persons in the West, the religious crusading element in Communism seems to be on the increase, not on the wane. The tensions grow insupportable. It is unlikely that the W.S.C.F. will consent to act as a weapon in the armory of a secularized and materialistic West against the totalitarian East. More probable is a non-political or supra-political analysis of the inner failures which have begotten Communism out of a supposedly national civilization.

It is "unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ", and not "after false gods" that the W.S.C.F. leadership will be drawn as it surveys the troubled scene in 1949.

Treasure House

for exquisite gifts, heirloom possessions

SIXTH FLOOR SIMPSON'S TORONTO

In the living room of Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Horne a ceiling of glass and plaster, gray-limed walls and woodwork, and an oak floor create a pleasant setting for chartreuse-covered furniture, a bleached mahogany piano and drapes patterned in chartreuse, terra cotta and green.

STUDIO HOME

By Collier Stevenson

GIVEN an artist, noted both as portrait painter and sculptor, and a wife skilled in sculpture, the problem of providing distinctive and entirely separate studios immediately arises because of the respective demands for successfully carrying on two widely varied forms of artistic expression. A studio for the use of a sculptor inevitably is wholly workaday in character; its chief requirements are spaciousness, height and ample light. On the other hand, the ideal characteristics of a studio for a portrait painter are reposefulness, uncluttered space and dignity, together with generous lighting available by day and by night alike.

Such were the needs of the Cleve Hornes. Fortunately, the house already was theirs; a bungalow probably among the earliest built in Toronto—and certainly one of the largest of its period—sprawling over a generous site on a quiet residential street. Also in their favor was the fact that, living in the house, they knew exactly the changes and additions necessary to fit it to their unique requirements. Thus, they could present to their chosen architect a clear picture of what they wanted and how they wanted it done.

THEIR requirements primarily centred around the portrait studio: the room to be 20′ by 20′ in area and 14′ in height (now 18′ instead). Direct access to the master bedroom suite was a "must", in order that Mr. and Mrs. Horne might have a quiet retreat on the ground floor should their children be using the balance of the house for parties or other young activities. The studio also would provide access to a basement washroom for the convenience of portrait sitters, also to a basement room for the storage of canvas and other painting paraphernalia. North and east light was a stipulation: as was space between the ceiling glass and the glass roof for artificial illumination by night and as complementary lighting by day.

How well these basic details have been incorporated by the architect, Gordon S. Adamson, well-known as an exponent of contemporary design, is evident in the ilustrations on this page. Gray-hued sand lime brick, in combination with plywood limed to harmonize, forms a pleasantly eye-appealing neutral background for colorful portraits, sculptured heads and full-length heavy drapes of muted terra cotta. The pegged floor is of random width oak, the sky-lighted ceiling of acoustic tile, and the furniture, as well as bookcases and radiator covers, is of limed oak. A winding staircase of reinforced concrete with a single polished steel rail rises to the living room.

OUTWARDLY, the studio wing faced with a combination of split fieldstone and Georgian split sandstone has gone far to modernize the house. That, with the substitution of pine siding for the former stucco and half-timber wall, finishes off the balance of the front elevation, bringing the house into line with contemporary taste.

At the living room head of the studio stairway a modernfold door assures privacy. Another interesting feature is the desk and bookcase designed by the architect, Gordon S. Adamson.

—Photos by Panda Studios

WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

EMPTY CLASSROOMS

Will Your Child Have a Teacher Next Fall?

By K. E. McCOLL

ARE school teachers becoming extinct?

If not, at least there is an alarming shortage of them in Canada today. The actual number needed now, including our tenth province, Newfoundland, is 7,593. If we add to that the number of teachers who are not fully certificated, the total shortage, not including Newfoundland mounts to 10,860.

Were we able to waft a magic wand and place a teacher in every classroom today, the problem would not be solved. Next year and the next will bring an increasing demand as our population increases. It seems too, that "Once a teacher, always a teacher" is not necessarily true of the profession. There is an additional shortage pending by 1957 of an extra 16,000. This means that by that date we may be faced with 27,000 empty classrooms. These data were published by the Canadian Education Association Information Service, Report No. 13, January 22, 1948.

If we live in an urban centre, we may be, as yet, not too conscious of the situation. But that will not excuse us from concern. We are like the old chap, marooned during a flood upon his roof. He gaily shouted to his rescuers, "Don't bother with me yet. The water isn't up this high." This is an example of optimism but hardly one of reality. Over fifty per cent of all Canadian school children are in rural communities. Urban schools are being provided with teachers to the detriment of the young Canadians in the country.

Recruits Needed

On the other hand, if we live in a rural community, we have a very good idea of how hard it is to get a teacher. In all Canada 324 one-room rural schools were closed because of the lack of a teacher, during 1947-48. Among the one-room rural schools remaining open, 6,892 were without a fully qualified teacher. The total for all other schools without qualified teachers was 7,726. This is a shortage in over ten per cent of the total number of classrooms. One-half of the Canadian rural school teachers are not fully qualified. The shortage is so serious in two provinces that 21,058 pupils were taking correspondence courses on April 1, 1948.

So much for the acute situation. What are the prospects for recruits to the profession? The enrolment in teacher-training institutions for 1947-48 was, for all Canada, 7,998. The necessary annual enrolment is 10,507, not including Newfoundland. The above figures are from a report, just off the press, on The Status Of The Teaching Profession, issued by a committee of the Canadian Education Association. This report further states that we face the necessity of increasing the recruits to the teaching profession by one hundred per cent, unless the services of those now teaching can be retained.

It is pertinent to note here that this report also states that seventy-five per cent of teacher trainees entered the work with enthusiasm and zeal for teaching. In ability they compare favorably with students in university faculties. Their general educational background is, however, low. Seventeen per cent had some university education, twenty-seven per cent have Grade 12 standing, thirty per cent have Grade 11 and fifteen per cent have Grade 10 or less. The shortage then is not only one of numbers but of well-qualified teachers.

Canada has trained 66,000 teachers in the past ten years. Forty-five per cent of these left the profession within the first five years after certification, sixty per cent within ten years. Men left in such numbers that the ratio of men to women dropped to 31 to 100. Approximately thirty per cent of Canadian teachers have less than five years' experience.

Certainly no criticism, but much commendation is due the Provincial Departments of Education and the teachers' organizations for their efforts to meet the situation. Canadians are fortunate to be so well supplied as they are.

Why is there this shortage?

Why do trained teachers leave the profession?

Why is teaching not attracting larger numbers of suitable people?

Perhaps these facts will suggest the answer.

The average annual salary for eight provinces for 1945 in all schools was $1,207. In 1946-47, when the average Canadian wage level had risen from 1939 by about 70 per cent, the average increase in teachers' salaries for all teachers was 38 per cent. The smallest increase went to teachers with superior training. Would this have been an inducement to anyone considering entering the profession as a life's work?

Living conditions in many rural sections discourage teachers.

Minimum pensions are as low as $30-$35 a month.

Teachers feel that their prestige as a profession is not high.

We Canadians show a desire for the best of everything for our children. If we want the best education for them we must bear in mind that any educational system functions through classroom teachers. We need teachers now — well-qualified teachers. We shall continue to need them in increasing numbers.

Our part in all this is plain. To obtain the teachers we need, it is imperative to regard them with respect; to provide them with suitable living conditions, when necessary; and to pay them, not just higher, but sufficiently high salaries.

It is argued, with slight justification, that higher salaries will not assure better teachers. To date we haven't tried it. When we pay our teachers well, and not until then, will we be justified in expecting well-qualified, efficient teachers. If the profession were made sufficiently attractive by popular support, competition within it should raise the general standard.

This statement from the summary of the report on The Status Of The Teaching Profession leaves us with little complacency. "It is unreasonable to assume that more than a minority of Canadian children are receiving or can receive suitable education under existing conditions."

CONCERNING FOOD

Pick a Peck of Pickles

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THERE comes a time every summer when the chatelaine quickly scans her store of pickles and preserves and then looks critically at the available fresh goods to see whether they're right for "doing down." It's like the La Fontaine fable about the industrious ant who worked all summer against impending bad road conditions and unavailable food supplies. Somehow that instinct seems inherent in most women and there are very few who can resist the spicy aroma of the pickling season.

One pickle which is tops for company fare is Watermelon Rind and while it was presented in this column last year we feel that it is worth repeating. At this stage in the development of watermelons all over Canada we can't predict just what may be available—if any. The watermelon is a thirsty gourd and the areas of drought have affected their growth and juiciness. However just in case your locality has been blessed with an average gallonage of rain here is the recipe for

Pickled Watermelon

Peel the hard skin off the pale green part of the watermelon rind and trim off all the pink flesh. Cut in 1½ inch squares and weigh out 6½ lbs. (or measure 6½ quarts). This amount will yield approximately 8 pints of pickled rind. Cover with cold water, add 1 teaspoon soda and let stand overnight. Next morning drain and cover with cold water in which 2 tablespoons of powdered alum has been dissolved. Boil 10 minutes.

Drain, cover with cold water and add 1 tablespoon of ground ginger (this doesn't go on forever—the end is in sight). Boil 15 minutes. Measure this ginger water as you drain it off the rind and then discard it. For each quart of water measured use an equal amount of good cider vinegar.

To each quart of vinegar add:

3 lbs. sugar
¼ cup whole cloves
¼ cup of cassia buds

Heat to dissolve sugar. Add watermelon rind and cook until clear. Fill hot sterilized jars with pickle and strain syrup (to remove spices) over to fill the jars. Seal.

Nine Day Pickle

Last season we carefully set about doing chunk pickles and gherkins via the nine day method with the very definite ambition of producing crisp, sweet and spicy pickles. We read all available material on the cause of pickle failure and endeavored to map out a course which would be foolproof since previous experience had proved that this nine day business was just as much of a gamble as the stock market.

In the course of our research we learned some basic truths about pickles which aren't particularly world shaking in importance but might help avoid failure and subsequent food wastage.

Salt—In using salt for brine for soaking vegetables before pickling always use a medium coarse dairy salt. A table or iodized salt may cause discoloration and scum or sediment to form. A good basic brine is 1 cup salt to 2 quarts (10 cups) of water.

Vinegar—A high grade cider vinegar gives the best results with blended pickling vinegars running a close second. White spirit vinegar can be used where it is desirable to maintain better color in the foods (pears, onions, cauliflower). Too weak a vinegar will produce soft, slippery pickles while too strong will cause them to shrivel. It is much better to shop either by brand or experience for your vinegar, especially since a good many of the vinegar manufacturers do a little pickling on the side and their vinegars just have to be the right strength.

Water—Outside of the basic fact that water is wet most everybody knows that it is either hard, soft or just right. This degree of hardness of water is a factor which may effect the crispness of your pickles and by this we mean only those done by either the 9 or 12 day methods (long method). We won't go into the study of plant cells and the physical phenomenon known as osmosis which takes place when you attempt to replace the cucumber's juices with a brine solution. A hard water which contains mineral salts will interfere with this necessary process (osmosis) and slow down the exchange of brine and juice with a resulting soft pickle. One tablespoon of vinegar to 1 quart of water will help to neutralize hard water while distilled or boiled soft water might be considered ideal. We had to decide whether to save the soft water for shampooing purposes or add vinegar to the hard water for our pickling and finally chose the latter. We were quite satisfied that our choice in no way affected the pickles and we might add that the water was quite hard. The proportion of 1 tbsp. vinegar to 1 quart of water should be used in both the brine solution and water necessary for the long method.

Having tended the guinea pig pickles carefully for the required time we were most discouraged to have them shrivel when the hot syrup was added in the very last operation. In fact we bottled them without removing the pickling spices and ignored them completely until sometime in November when we needed some. To our surprise they were crisp with a wonderful degree of spiciness and not too badly shrivelled. Our conclusion is that too much sugar was used in the syrup and this is what happens when nostalgia overrules science and you use Auntie's recipe for the syrup. Like the spider in the Robert Bruce story we'll try again this year and if successful will give you an early printing of the recipe next year.

If you or one of your neighbors have a particularly lush crop of string, green, snap or wax beans (meaning green or yellow beans) it's better to pickle them than to attempt processing unless in tin cans. This is one of the family of non-acid vegetables which is much better left to the capable hands of the commercial canner rather than the home kitchen. Beans do, however, react very nicely to pickling, particularly if sauced with a mustard mixture.

Mustard Bean Pickle

6 quarts prepared beans (about two 6-quart baskets)
1½ quarts pickling vinegar (mild)
5 cups sugar
2 tbsp. celery seed
2 tbsp. turmeric
1 cup dry mustard
1 cup flour

Wash, snip ends and string beans (if necessary). Cut in 1½" lengths. Cook until tender and then drain thoroughly. Make the sauce by combining all the dry ingredients and gradually stirring the vinegar. Cook, stirring constantly until thickened—you have to watch this mixture carefully since it will burn and stick to the pan very easily, so it is just as well to avoid all telephone conversations at this point. Add the drained beans to the hot sauce and cook gently for about 10 minutes. Remove from heat and seal in sterile jars. Yield: 10 pint jars.

Heinz 57 Sauce
C29

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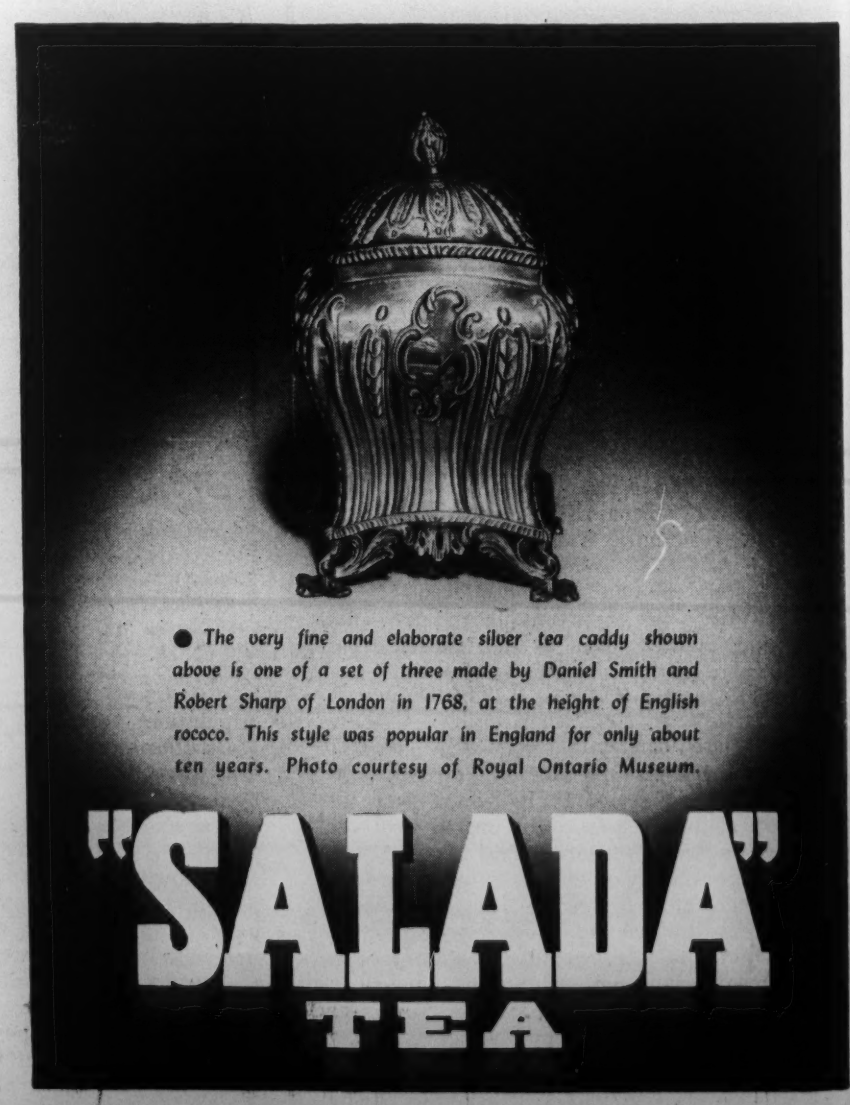


● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

ACCORDING TO PLAN

How to Build a House Without Tears

By JEAN HUNTER MORRISON

SUMMER weather means many things to many people. If you are the athletic type, it means tennis in the long evening daylight. To the gardener, it means spraying and cultivating, and surveying with satisfaction fine blooms and neat shrubbery. But to many Canadians, summer means watching foundations rise, block on block, or stumbling around among joists and uprights, or choosing wall colors—in short, housebuilding.

If you contemplate, this summer or any summer, joining the great fraternity of those who struggle through the trying, and sometimes heartbreaking, experience of having a house built to order, here is a maxim you should engrave on your heart: *start with an architect.*

This advice is quite likely to be received rather sceptically. After all, you want a modest home—one which will not mortgage you unto the third generation.

That's just the point. Engaging an architect to draw the blue-prints and, if possible, to supervise the construction is the best way to ensure that your five or six-room house really does fit your needs and your tastes, as well as your pocket-book. For a modest fee (not more than eight per cent of the cost of the house), an architect can save you from the "standard" house, built by the thousands, which almost pleases everybody, but which never quite suits anyone.

Two months ago, my family moved into a new house built for us. My husband's work takes him out of town for days at a time, so much of the planning fell on my shoulders. We were babes in the wood as far as house-planning goes. But we had an architect. Today we still marvel at the space, the light, and the other special features which are the result of plans fitted to our particular needs.

Briefly, this is what the architect does. He discusses with you the type of house you want, your family needs, and your individual preferences. Then he prepares preliminary sketches. You discuss these at great length and then suggest changes. He produces final blueprints and specifications, which you approve. With his advice you select a general contractor. The architect's specifications go into the contract which you and the builder sign. If your architect undertakes to supervise the job, he inspects it at every stage, to ensure that specifications are met by the builder. If you have a cost-plus contract, he certifies all bills before they are presented to you.

In practise, building a house is a cooperative affair. The builder, the architect and the owners-to-be must go at it together. The starting point is your family needs. But your architect cannot be expected to arrive at these by intuition. Have you ever made a list of your family activities and the space needed for each?

You must be able to give the architect a clear picture of how your family works, eats, plays and sleeps. Not this: "We want some bookshelves," but this: "My husband has to spend a lot of his time at home reading and writing. He has hundreds of books and even more documents. I do free-lance writing."

The architect then translates this into a book-lined study where your husband can work in quiet, plus space in the master bedroom for an extra desk and a reference shelf.

Custom-Made

Don't go to your architect with a line drawing, or a picture from a magazine, of "exactly what we want." He does wish to know what you like and dislike. But appear with a fixed idea, and you'll miss whatever the architect might produce which would be fresh and new, exactly right for you alone.

After thorough discussion of your needs and tastes, including how much money you wish to spend, the architect presents you with what he calls preliminary sketches. These look like blue-prints of each floor and the external appearance of each side of the house. The word "preliminary" is the key. These plans can be changed!

This is where you go to town. You must examine every line on the drawing with the utmost care. Will there be enough light in the kitchen? Could we eat out-of-doors in warm weather without carrying food all the way around the house? Has Johnnie's bedroom enough room for shelves to hold his extensive collection of treasures?

The best way to test the plan, I found, is to take to pencil and squared paper. Draw a floor-plan of each room. Outline the walls, windows and doors to scale. You can allow four or six squares to a foot. Now make a quarter circle for all doors, to show how much space they will need for opening.

Next, measure all the furniture which you intend to use in each room. Draw it into the room, to scale. Put in the essential items first. In the living-room, find wall-space for the piano. Then block out the couch or chesterfield and the easy chairs. Look over the spaces left for radio, smaller chairs, coffee-tables, and so on. These items, being the most adjustable, should be placed last.

This is the only sure way to uncover any potential problems in the preliminary plan. For example, my husband and I wanted lots of light in the master bedroom. This was a reaction against the dark north room in our old house. The architect gave us a corner room with six windows. But when I drew the floor-plan I could not find enough wall-space for the twin beds. I tried various positions for them, ranging from the unusual to the weird. It was plain that we would have to subtract some windows. Moving twin beds around on paper was much easier than pushing them around physically in a completed room.

The initial planning is exhilarating. Don't be surprised, though, if there are moments of disillusionment.

Your architect has to draw a house that can be built. His design is strictly limited by these factors: what you can afford; what supplies can be readily available; the size and nature of your lot; the type of construction your contractor and his workmen will undertake.

The owners-to-be must learn very early to compromise between dreams and reality. The architect can and must help you do this.

You will probably find yourself taking back to the architect a list of questions and complaints as long as your arm. This is fine. Now is the time to change your mind. For on the basis of this discussion he will draw the final plans. He will work out specifications: oak floors, or mastic tile; panelled or slab doors. He will put down in black and white how much cement is to go into the concrete, where metal flashing is to be used—and all the other thousands of details which produce finally a well-built house.

After your architect has drawn up final plans, there should be no need to change things, if he and you have done your job properly in the early stages.

Heaven help you if you are the indecisive type! You could go on for years, designing better and better plans, and never getting the house started. At some point you *must* stop revising. This is it. Nothing is more of a plague than the client who keeps asking for major alterations after the contractor has received his instructions and the men are at work.

Signing The Contract

At last, with the final plans and specifications approved by you, you are ready to sign a contract with a builder. But which one? Usually the architect recommends a builder, and advises you about what kind of a contract you should sign. Later on, when building begins, he must approve the sub-contractors whom your builder proposes to engage. Construction today, as you will soon find out, is so compartmentalized that different sub-contractors do the concrete, the plumbing, the heating, the plastering, the roofing—and so on until you are completely confused.

Now you may have an uncle who swears by John Jones, general contractor, or who knows a cheap plumber. But keep your cousins, uncles and aunts out of it. It is the architect's job to *know* which contractors can be depended on, which can get supplies. He takes the responsibility, when you engage him, to see that the contractor carries out the plan to the last nail. His recommendation is a double guarantee that you will get your money's worth.

I shall never forget the excitement of going over plans with my husband. Here was our house. Banks of low windows to flood the house with sun and air. Cupboards and bookshelves by the yard. A flagstone terrace for spring on the sunny side. A shaded breezeway on the cool side for sweltering days. A short uncomplicated driveway. Then we asked the architect for estimates. Dismay surged in. It was going to cost at least two thousand dollars more than we had planned.

—*Elizabeth Arden*

The "Mermaid", summer's brief hair style. Hair is parted in middle from brow to nape, brushed forward in wide wave to cheeks to let soft curls frame the face. By Maxime.

The architect came to the rescue. "Now let's see where we can cut down. Do you really need a finished basement? You can save at least $100 on the driveway if you use fine crushed stone instead of concrete. This out-door fireplace is very expensive—is it worth an extra $500 to you?"

In a few moments he had pointed out the places where we could cut costs without sacrificing essentials. Before we signed a contract, the plan had been trimmed to our economic resources. Without the architect we might have run out of money before the garage roof was on.

One spring day a bull-dozer started nibbling out the excavation. I am sure we visited our "hole in the ground" every three days in our early enthusiasm. The foundation went in. The timber frame went up. The bricks rose, layer on layer.

Then the work became more confusing. Joists and uprights all over the place. Wires, pipes, lengths of lumber. My husband and I rapidly lost track of everything. How could we possibly tell whether construction was proceeding properly? The answer is that we couldn't.

This is the architect's department. He knows how far apart the joists must go; whether cement is being properly poured. He is on the job, supervising every step. He catches mistakes when they are first made, or before that. This vigilance is the strongest restraint on a contractor or workman who might possibly be tempted to short-change innocents like us.

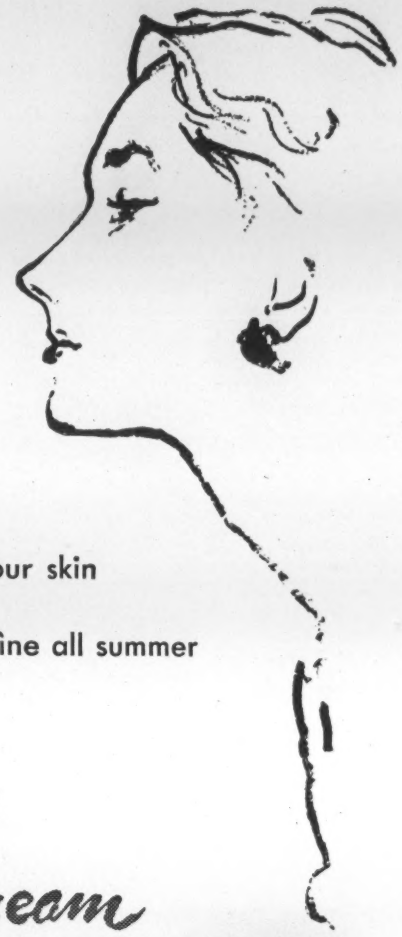
Guardian Angel

You, the owners, must keep your eyes open and ask questions. Architects are human, so they can make mistakes. I remember my horror when I found the garage was going up minus the extra four feet of storage space at the end. It was a mistake, which had slipped by the architect. He would have found it sooner or later, but valuable time was saved.

Through the entire building process, the architect protects your interests. It is his job to see that the contract you signed is properly carried out by the builder. When mistakes occur, he sees that they are corrected by the proper sub-contractor, and not at your expense. He checks the quality of the construction at every point, to make sure that labor and materials are used according to his specifications. Your architect is insurance against major defects appearing after you have moved in.

Dream houses do not materialize out of lumber, bricks, plaster and nails without careful, exact planning. When you do it with an architect, the planning won't go wrong. The nearest possible thing to the house of your desire will be yours. You will discover that houses can be built without tears.

Elizabeth Arden



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THE WORLD OVER

MUSIC

The Church -- Cinderella

By FREDRIC ARTHUR

CANADA'S premier composer of church music, Dr. Healey Willan, was commissioned recently to write some special music for two religious events, one of them across the border. The latter occasion was to celebrate the Episcopal Church Congress opening meeting at Trinity Church, Boston, and Dr. Willan's settings of *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* were given their première by the Canterbury Choir. Here in Canada, Dr. Willan composed the trumpet fanfares and some other ceremonial music for the Cathedral Church of St. George in Kingston, Ontario, on the occasion of Archbishop John Lyon's enthronement as Anglican Metropolitan of Ontario.

These two incidents brought to mind how rarely a Canadian musician is commissioned to write for great occasions in the church. As a matter of fact, "church music" has long been the Cinderella of our country's music, particularly in the east. How often have we heard from quite respectable musicians the exclamation—"Why he's just a *church organist!*" Yet the great tradition of British music was built solidly on its church organists, from Tudor days through those of Purcell and Handel, Victorians like the two Wesleys, Stainer, G. J. Bennett, Ivor Atkins, Parry and Stanford, and into the twentieth century with Elgar, Walford Davies, Hugh Allen and Walter Parratt.

All the great musical societies such as the Royal Colleges and Academies of Music were founded by these men and their brother organists. The great British musicological movements were started by organists such as Ouseley and Rimboult, and carried on into the twentieth century by Terry and Fellowes.

In Canada, Healey Willan's *published* works total well over *four hundred*:—about evenly divided between original compositions and arrangements of old melodies, secular and sacred. Yet we are sure that Dr. Willan's post at the Church of Saint Mary Magdalene, Toronto, has been the focal point of his entire career.

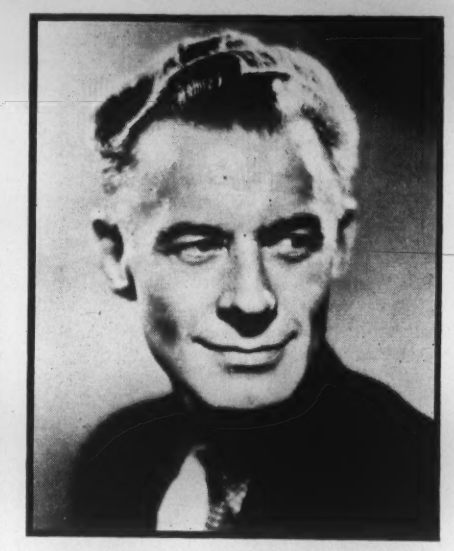
Now let's have a look at the influence of church music on the present Canadian scene. Within Toronto, for instance, can be found some very amazing (and perhaps illuminating) statistics. Often called "Toronto the Good"—that city and its suburbs contain well over four hundred churches! With the exception of the Society of Friends (and perhaps one or two other less-well-known religious groups) even the tiniest sect has someone to look after the music and inevitably some singers to lead in the worship. Most of the well-established church buildings have a choir of between thirty and forty voices but, for the sake of this article, we'll select a lower average of, say, twenty voices per choir. Thereby we obtain the not inconsiderable total of *eight thousand singers* coming under the direct influence of some four hundred organists at least three times each week. But we can go on from there, when we remember that the music they perform influences every Sunday a congregation easily ten times that number — some *eighty thousand* at the very least!

Undoubtedly much of the music sung and played in many of those churches would not be tolerated in a first-class concert hall, so poorly is it composed, rehearsed and performed. Yet eighty thousand people absorbing such music week after week (without very much protest) might easily account for Toronto's lamentable civic support of its excellent symphony orchestra. Returning now to our opening theme, we find that musical composition in Canada has, in the main, developed outside the church. How different in Britain where every solemn occasion brings forth some specially written work of music—coronations, royal weddings and funeral ceremonies. For all of these some great composer inevitably sounds the right note for the church's song. Undoubtedly this is because Britain takes seriously her church organists, and their direct impact upon the people's life.

The Canadian church has done very little to assist in this necessary act. A very large number of Canadian churches pay their caretaker considerably more than their organist and get what they pay for unless some artistic soul labors among them purely for the love of his art. Only a small minority of the Canadian clergy (and far fewer members of music committees) have any knowledge of music. This makes the task of the artistic musician frequently intolerable, so he turns to other mediums for his livelihood.

And so radio, the theatre, the dance band, limited as they are in opportunities here in Canada, still manage to attract those organist-pianist-conductors who do remain in this country.

The music of Canada will go forward with the music of the Old World if, like the latter, we bring the creative powers of our composers more fully into the Church's life. Then we may more clearly portray St. Paul's dictum: to sing with the spirit and "with the understanding also."



Guy Fraser Harrison, Rochester conductor, will be guest director of Toronto Prom August 11.

The Hero Had Cold Feet

By VERNON HEATON

JOHN Roberts had suffered from cold feet all his life. It was a twofold affliction that concerned both his bodily comfort and his physical courage.

At 50 years of age, he still grumbled regularly that the bed was not warm enough for his feet, and his long-suffering wife still continued her efforts to find a solution for his discomfort, experimenting with hot water bottles, bed socks and extra blankets, but to little avail. His large feet were certainly chilly appendages, as Mrs. Roberts knew to her cost. Too often in his sleep, he would place his feet on his wife's thighs, after the more usual heat producing agents had failed of their purpose. Big feet they were, too, as befitted a man of his unusual size.

Mrs. Roberts would often excuse her husband to the neighbors as having outgrown his strength during his youth, and she had need to find excuses. His lack of moral fibre, or "guts," as her friends called it, made him fear even his boss, and on the smallest excuse he would absent himself from his work and that man's scathing tongue and, as the years had gone by, he had become work-shy. It was even said by some that Mrs. Roberts had frightened him into marriage, though, seeing the mild-mannered little woman who ministered to his needs, this was difficult to believe.

Roberts' continual colds and his lack of will to undertake anything that bespoke work had left his spouse with the difficult task of making ends meet in a tiny cottage, ill-furnished and poorly provisioned. From his sporadic income she had the constant expense of hot water bottles, mustard for his foot bath, the coal to keep a good fire burning and, above all, stoutly built boots that had to be water tight and warm.

It was mid-winter, the snow lay deep in the streets outside the cottage, and, as usual, Roberts had a cold in his head. He swore it was due to getting his feet wet during his last visit to the factory where he worked, but as that had happened more than ten days ago, it seemed an unlikely supposition.

Roberts was heavy on coal, and the stage had been reached where Mrs. Roberts was without the necessary funds to replenish the scuttle, but, being the woman she was, she had set about foraging for timber, fallen logs and brushwood, and these she had managed to dry in the cupboard beside the fireplace that housed the hot water boiler.

Having done all she could for her man, the woman had retired to her bedroom for a nap, leaving him to indulge his cold feet in a mustard bath.

Stacking the fire high with timber, and careless of the fact that the more he burned, the more his wife would have to find in the cold winter's hedgerows on the following day, he removed his boots and socks. The socks he hung up on the line under the mantelpiece, and he put his boots away carefully, in the cupboard by the fire, where they would keep warm against his needs. Pulling an ancient and warm plush armchair close to the fire, and placing the mustard bath handy, he seated himself and tested the water with his toes. Satisfied as to the temperature, he submerged his feet and eased himself back in his chair, sighing contentedly.

It was a peaceful afternoon, with the thick snow dulling the sound of passing traffic into a comforting murmur, and with the soothing influence of the hot water and the blazing fire, he was soon asleep.

JOHN Roberts was brought back to consciousness by a tickling cough and a choking sensation in his throat. Opening his eyes to discover the cause, they immediately began to smart, but it was not until the sound of fierce crackling penetrated to his bemused mind, that he became aware that something was wrong. Peeping once again through streaming lids, he looked out on to a room filled with smoke and fumes, and in the eerie light he saw the glitter and sparkle of flames. The overburdened fire had fallen from the grate and set fire to the room.

With a cry of terror, Roberts sprang to his feet, overturning the mustard bath on to the floor and adding to his fear the sudden sound of hissing and the sight of uprising white steam amidst the blue-black smoke. He leapt for the door, and without pause for thought, dashed out into the snow.

Roberts had not covered ten paces when the sting of the frozen snow on his feet, sent an alarm of even greater moment to his brain. His boots were still in the cupboard by the fire. For perhaps half a minute, he remained jumping about from one foot to another and then the reaction of his feet to the snow after being steeped in a mustard bath proved too severe for him, and, turning round, he raced back into the burning cottage. Leaping across the burning carpet and skirting the blazing chair and table, he found himself up against the cupboard door.

Fortunately, this corner was still unaffected by the fire, though the pall of smoke stung his eyes viciously. Years of practice had taught him the exact position of the door knob, and his fingers found it at once, but, as he pulled, he let out a frightened dicker as the door failed to open. Something was blocking it, and hastily he searched around in the vicinity with his feet until they came into contact with a large bundle, and he stooped quickly to throw it aside.

The bundle was heavy and human, but not a spark of recognition came to Roberts as he heaved it clear of the door.

In a trice he had the cupboard door open and his boots in his hand. Despite the rapidly spreading flames, he paused for a moment to drag the heavy boots on to his sockless feet, and then he turned for the outer door again, his mind fully alive to the real danger now that his feet had been shod. A scream rose to his lips only to be choked by the smoke as he saw that his retreat had been cut off by the rapid spread of the blaze, and he turned to the window at his back.

Roberts wrenched at the catch, but not being fond of draughts, the window had not been opened for years and despite his frantic struggles, it would not give. Terrified of cutting an artery by smashing the glass with his bare hands, he looked around for a weapon, whimpering to himself in terror the while, and fortunately his foot caught against the bundle lying on the floor.

Still too blindly terrified to identify the bundle, he lifted it into the air, and with a despairing heave threw it through the window in a cascade of shattered glass, and dived head first after it.

THE committee formed to do honor to the hero had the greatest difficulty in getting Roberts to the scene of the presentation of his Certificate for Lifesaving. His wife declared that his cold feet had given him another chill, though the truth was that the waiting audience had given him another kind of "cold feet."

Music and allied arts

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Moving Story Of A Conversion Lacks Essential Universality

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE SEVEN STOREY MOUNTAIN—by Thomas Merton—McLeod—$3.50.

MOST men at some time in their careers have longed for the tranquillity of the cloistered life. So a book about a man who forsook the world at the age of twenty-six to enter the most contemplative of all monastic orders will strike a responsive chord in a good many hearts.

Thomas Merton's spiritual odyssey began in an atmosphere of liberal agnosticism. He drifted carelessly through the untroubled emotional waters of childhood, pondered briefly on the rocks of Marxian materialism, then veered sharply to the right and plotted a straight course to the safe harbour of Roman Catholic orthodoxy. At the age of twenty-three he entered the Church and three years later he took the vow of silence in the Trappist monastery of Our Lady of Gethsemani at Bardstown, Kentucky.

Now all this constitutes a tremendously important spiritual voyage; it is one which many men have taken and which only a few have been able to describe convincingly. It is, of course, a highly personal experience but if the description of it is to be significant to anyone who has not undergone it, it must be raised from the personal to the universal level; and this is precisely what Mr. Merton has failed to do. We are impressed by the totality of his conversion and the sincerity of his convictions, but only as they apply to him as an individual. We are not encouraged to regard this great emotional experience in terms of our own lives, or of the life of humanity as a whole, as a guide-post to universal truth.

While no one has the right to question Mr. Merton's honesty, it is hard to believe that he arrived at his spiritual destination by any sort of intellectual process; it is obvious, on the other hand, that he is an intensely emotional, not to say neurotic, personality in whom the idea of a mystical conversion was inherent from the start. As a writer he is inclined to be prolix and long-winded though his style is graceful enough; like so many enthusiastic converts, he lacks detachment and he has far too good a memory for unimportant detail and far too much faith in his readers' patience.

"The Seven Storey Mountain" will, of course, prove vastly interesting to those who have become, or are intending to become, Roman Catholics; it will not, I suspect, do much to inspire the rest of us.

Beauty and Compassion

By ROBERT AYRE

THE TRAGIC INNOCENTS—by Rene Barjavel—*Musson*—$2.50.

THE love of Jean Tarendol and Marie Margherite was "as unlikely and as much exposed to danger as a flowering tree in the midst of a battlefield." It blossomed, in spite of all obstacles, in one miraculous summer, but it was doomed and its fruit was blighted. So this is a tragedy, but it is a tragedy that carries its own consolation for it is an affirmation of the need this world—"a bloody mess" the painter Bazalo called it — still has for innocence, beauty and compassion, however it may outrage them.

Jean and Marie are little more than children, going to neighboring schools in a French country town. Even if France is occupied by the Germans, life is ordinary and full of promise, but after one or two strokes of violence that are a warning to the reader if not to the protagonists, they are suddenly overwhelmed by the world. Betrayed both to the Nazis and the Maquis by a schoolfellow looking for revenge. Jean and two equally innocent friends are forced to become fugitives. Nevertheless the lovers manage to snatch their brief and intense summer in a mountain sanctuary before the last catastrophe. The story does not turn quite as you might expect; the end may startle you; but it is perfectly consistent, for "The Tragic Innocents" moves on the level of poetry.

It is, however, poetry with its feet on the solid ground of actuality. The story of pure young love is part of a complex of the earth and the city, of human brutality and misery, weakness and heroism. The description of the bombing of a poor neighborhood in Paris is not easy to shake off. With clear eyes Barjavel looks into the lives of many people and with his acute perception of their qualities as individuals goes something deeper than tolerance. A warm and moving novel, beautifully written and beautifully translated by Eithne Wilkins.

Spurious Lincolniana

By JOHN BISHOP

LINCOLN'S SECRETARY—by Helen Nicolay—*Longmans, Green*—$6.00.

THIS book fooled us completely. We commenced it with a yawn, probably unstifled. A biography of a biographer. What excuse could there possibly exist for publishing it, let alone writing it? Long before we got half way through, we were content to eat humble pie. Helen Nicolay, daughter of John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, has had access to important sources not available to any other biographer of Lincoln.

When her father, an extremely methodical man, commenced with the help of John Hay to assemble the material which they were many years later to publish under the title of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," in ten volumes, royal octavo, the keynote of their preparation was not so much what to include, but how much to leave out. A good deal of this material, omitted by Nicolay and Hay, has been preserved and used by the author of this present study. Although her volume does not pretend to be a biography of Lincoln, nevertheless the net result is a clearer picture of that great emancipator than we have seen in years. This is particularly noticeable in the letters written from Washington by Nicolay to his fiancée during the critical months leading up to and the momentous years of the Civil War.

From the student's point of view, undoubtedly one of the most valuable contributions made by this short (346 pages) life of Nicolay is to be found in Chapter 27, entitled "Forgeries and Misquotations", wherein many of the countless spurious anecdotes and quotations attributed to Lincoln are exposed for what they are. One so-called "Lincoln quotation" on the subject of prohibition (definitely anti-) was being circulated as late as 1914, in spite of the fact that Nicolay, in whose possession was the only authentic collection of Lincolniana, had rejected it as false as early as 1889.

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BRAIN-TEASER

A Blank Check

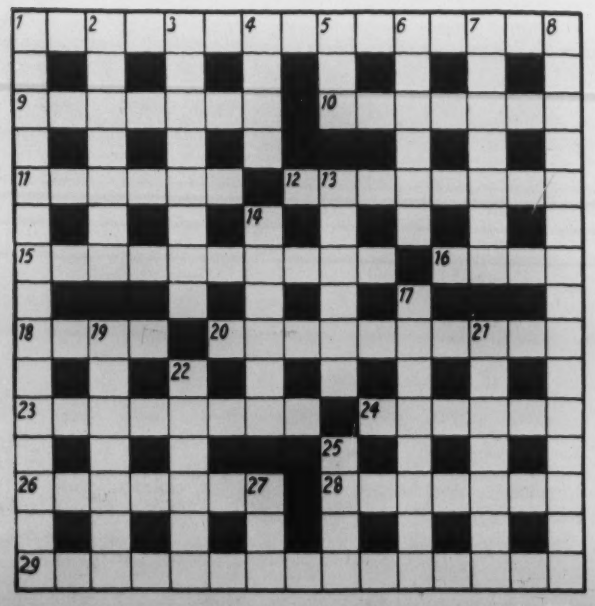
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. A be-bop fan is expected to at a classical concert. (6, 2, 7)
9. Room for flying convicts? (3-4)
10. Barge in here for smokes? (7)
11. Charming way to issue a summons? (6)
12. You'll sail this way on a 3. (8)
15. Over-eat a lousy mixture. (10)
16. Japs come back in a whirl. (4)
18. Ugh! That's the end of him! (4)
20. "What you cannot as you would achieve, You must perforce . . . . . as you may". (10) (Shakespeare)
23. Turn rude if you want to be cared for. (8)
24. We have great regard for it. (6)
26. Kind of English school where the English should be good. (7)
28. Undaunted, he ran past. (7)
29. Way the famous violist treads? (3, 8, 4)

DOWN

1. It comes from hating the stingy from dusk till dawn (7, 3, 5)
2. Length of time of the warning light in novel. (7)
3. It's not odd to find the Welsh vegetable rising. (4, 4)
4. Roosevelt left the fiddler with little to do. (4)
5. Volatile gal. (3)
6. The French goon is all wet. (6)
7. Do not push over our goods. They're cracked already. (3, 4)
8. February 3, for instance. (5, 2, 3, 5)
13. Tenor, material and half a Leicestershire pie. (6)
14. Not men who catch shell-fish for gangsters. (6)
17. A tea-pot's broken! (8)
19. A long time to dress? Rubbish! (7)
21. We doubt if Superman ever suffers from this. (7)
22. Buzz to raise the spirit of 27 repeatedly. (6)
25. It's almost too slow for a city. (4)
27. See 22. (3)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Tacit
4. Weinzweig
9. Emulate
10. Conduit
11. Eats
12. Niobe
13. Time
16. Ear-ring
17. Stipend
18. Ravioli
21. Rostrum
23. Fill
24. Herbs
25. Edge
28. Operate
29. Rondeau
30. Nostalgia
31. Sprig

DOWN

1. The Red Ear of Corn
2. Counter
3. Thaw
4. Weeping
5. Incubus
6. Zone
7. Erudite
8. Gotterdammerung
14. Minor 21. Roberta
15. Kiosk 22. Red Deer
19. Valleys 26. Baba
20. Iceberg 27. Onus (66)

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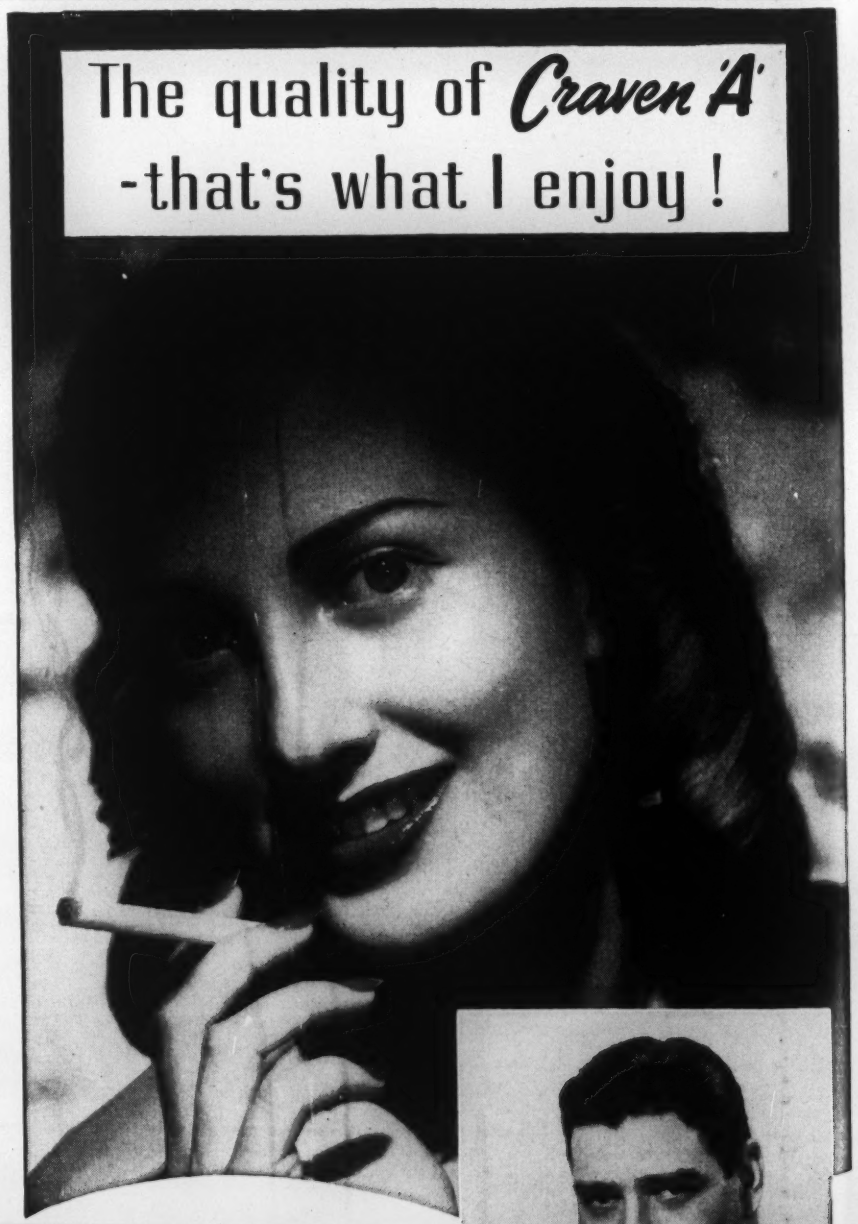

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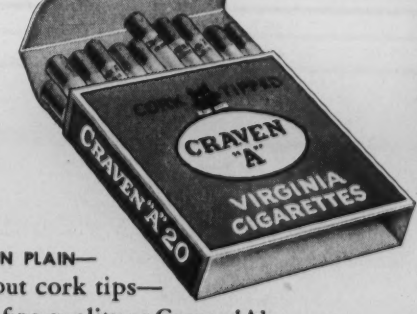

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THE OTHER PAGE

Turvey Engages a Paratrooper

By EARLE BIRNEY

UNDER the cold New Year's moon, a hundred miles away in the fabled forests of the Ardennes, General von Rundstedt was very busily unrolling the last hopeless counter-offensive of the German army. But neither Turvey nor his humble sources of information knew that it was the last or that it was hopeless, and the hundred miles between him and the formidable General were insufficient to ensure him a restful time of it in his new unit. Not that Turvey had become jittery; on the contrary, he was spoiling for a fight, and the inaccessibility of his foe was making him all the more trigger-happy. It was only a few hours, in fact, since the General's aircraft had appeared from nowhere like disturbed hornets and shot hell out of the nearby airport, catching the American ground-crew with New Year hangovers and the American planes in neat rows on the field. And Turvey, himself with a bit of a hangover, hadn't got out of the hut in time even to see the tail of the last Jerry returning unscathed to its eyrie in the Ardennes.

Now it was night, two in the morning, to be exact, and through the unusual ochre ground-fog that seemed to well straight up from the mud of Overmeier's flat farmlands (Undermire, the troops called it), the General's moon brought Turvey only enough light to stumble in. From the camp gate where he and another soldier were marooned on guard duty, Turvey could sense rather than see the rising skeletons of lombards along the nearby road, and, behind him, the squat bulk of the archway leading over the moat into the chateau which quartered the officers.

The air was raw and eerily still; Turvey might have been cold even in his greatcoat if he had not been excited with the thought that he was at last actually engaged in combat. For had there not been a General Stand-To, a general multiplication of guards (in pairs, too) through the sprawling byways of the camp, and, as a result, a general fafu involving everyone from the Commanding Officer to the night fireman? Paratroopers had been dropped, scarcely twenty miles away (some said two miles) and the whole camp had blossomed with Stens, Brens, rifles, revolvers and even one or two bayonets.

"They got grey uniforms, ain't they?" Turvey asked his fellow-guard, a large worried-looking batman by the name of Morrison.

"How you goin' to tell colors in this muckin' fog?" countered Morrison; there was a catch in his thin voice. "Besides, the Officers' Mess Steward told me the Paymaster was saying at dinner these paratroopers are comin' down in our outfits and in Yanks'. Droppin' whole jeeps of them all dressed up like Canadians", his voice went on in the darkness, rising with almost tearful complaint, "and they're ridin' around from here to Brussels blowin' up bridges and Christ knows what. They might walk right up to us here lookin' just like our own officers".

Morrison, needled by his own imagination, had edged so close to Turvey the latter could see his dilated eyes rolling as if he already suffered the paratrooper's dagger in his bowels. Turvey took a tighter grip on the dank Sten under his armpit and felt a tingle of excitement.

The familiar fecal smell of the moat swirled about them, waxing richer with the night. They began to walk silently up and down together in the lane that led from their gate to the cobbled road, but they halted as one body at the expanding growl of a plane coming low and fast towards them. In a few seconds it had roared over unseen like a huge projectile. Before the noise had faded Morrison was hissing excitedly:

"That was Jerry! 'Ja hear that err-ERR, err-ERR? A Jerry motor!"

"Yeah?" said Turvey, breathless with bottled adventure.

"You're goddam tootin'. They got desinkanized motors. Don't hit together or somep'n. Just like the ones this morning. We better go report this". When Turvey didn't move, he added urgently: "Suppose it dropped paratroops! They could be creepin' up on us already!"

Turvey visualized enormous square-jowled men wearing German helmets above Canadian battle-dress and festooned with grenades and gleaming knives. He saw himself surprising three, four of them in the foggy lane, marching them, hands held high, to the guardhouse.

"You go if you want", Turvey said. Somehow he felt Morrison wouldn't be any help to him in rounding the Jerries up.

Morrison shuffled his feet and peered up and down the lane aimlessly. Then, surprisingly, considering the weather, the lean batman rubbed sweat from his forehead with the sleeve of his greatcoat. "Jeez, I don't feel so good", he muttered. "I need a cupa coffee or sump'n'. I'm kinda hot too." While Turvey held his rifle, he clambered out of his greatcoat and, reaching, hung it by the nape from the high cement knob of the rococo gate. "I know where we can get some java, too", he added with growing enthusiasm. "Dick said they was keepin' it on all night at the NAAFI. Maybe we could find out what's goin' on too. Ain't nobody goin' to come and tell us anythin' here?"

"You bring me back a mugfull", said Turvey. "If the Sergeant comes around. I'll tell him you've gone to the can. I'll have a couple of paratroopers lined up for you when you get back".

The last suggestion did not seem to settle Morrison's nerves and Turvey had to walk down to the blind end of the lane with him and then around to the first row of huts. He watched Morrison melt with increasing speed in the direction of the NAAFI, his rifle held rigidly in both hands like a pitchfork. As the pad of his boots in the mud faded their pulse quickened. Morrison was taking the home stretch on the run.

And now there was the silence of night and fog, not even a dog's yelp or a stir of wind. For the first time, also, the officer quarters were properly blacked-out; not a gleam of light anywhere. For the third time Turvey, walking back, felt to make sure the safety was off his Sten, and he rehearsed mentally the official movements and stance for firing a direct burst from the hip. Now if he could bag a paratrcoper alone, before Morrison got back, it would really be something. He hoped he could capture him without having to shoot. Moreover Turvey's belligerent dreams always stopped short of doing actual bodily injury to anyone, even a paratrooper.

He stopped halfway back to the gate as the hum and rumble of a truck grew on his ear, coming along the cobble road from Ghent. Might be a petrol supply lorry, but they didn't use this road lately. Might be the HUP with one of their officers liaising with the next unit's guard posts. But it was coming smoother and faster than any HUP. Turvey tensed as he heard it slow down opposite the chateau, then immedately speed up and rush into the closing silence. Had someone dropped off? Or had they just slowed for the mud-hole where the lane came out?

As Turvey stood, the yellow-brown fog opened up in a mysterious swirl, and a flicker of moonlight shone up the lane and went out. In that moment of amplified sight Turvey saw by the gate they had been guarding, not a hundred feet away, the outline of something, someone. Though his ears told him nothing, he was sure he had seen an enormously tall yet hunched figure. He seemed to have his back towards Turvey as if frozen in the act of climbing over the gate. Then the fog slid compactly back into place and there was only it and a total sinister silence.

Turvey's first thought was to shout a challenge. But he reflected that the paratrooper might not have seen him; why give his position away? Yet he couldn't stand here, making no noise, forever. Perhaps there was another Jerry with him, a dozen, from the airplane or that truck. Still, there wasn't a sound. But why should there be? Paratroopers could walk right up to you without so much as a grunt and slit your throat from behind.

Turvey circled in his tracks; then he stopped, for the squelching his boots had made interrupted his listening. The paratrooper might be moving upon him in little rushes every time Turvey made a noise. Well, as the officers say, he'd have to take the initiative. Stealthily he shoved the Sten out in front of him, made a sudden forward run for a few feet, then halted, holding his breath to hear if he could catch the Other One moving too. Hadn't there been the click of a boot heel against a stone just as he stopped? Or was it his own? Turvey waited, charged another two yards. But then, and succeeding times, nothing. The fog and the night were so thick now that he was not even sure if he had arrived at the gate where he had seen the apparition. Then, with a leap of his heart, Turvey heard the soft humps of running feet, steady, muffled—was the muffling from distance or from sly murderous caution? Turvey's back prickled and he pivoted, Sten poised.

Hastily, as he turned, he saw the man at his back, climbing down from the gate without a sound. The face was hidden but he could see the whole length of his overcoat. Turvey took no time to recall how to make a formal challenge:

"Hey, you, halt! You wanna get shot? Hands, hands up"!

But the Figure made neither sound nor movement and, so far as Turvey could make out, seemed poised to leap straight on him from the gate. Before he knew what had happened Turvey's gun went off with an uproar that temporarily numbed his wits; he remembered only to keep pulling the gun down so that the leaden spate held straight at the figure, before the long burst was over and the magazine empty.

And now, for the first time in his rational if adventurous life, horror was visited upon Turvey. Even though he had seen the cloth of the overcoat flying from the bullet hits, it now, terribly, slowly, sank in upon him that the Figure had scarcely stirred, was, in fact, with twenty bullets through its body, still poised to leap upon him. As shouts rose in the night and footsteps came running from both ends of the lane, Turvey made his last heroic attack. Seizing the Sten by its butt he hammered with mounting savagery the overcoat on the fence until the gunstock broke in his hands and he fled yelling into the shaky arms of Sergeant Swingle and Private Morrison. Even as he was brought to earth, one part of his mind registered the fact that Morrison was not wearing his greatcoat.

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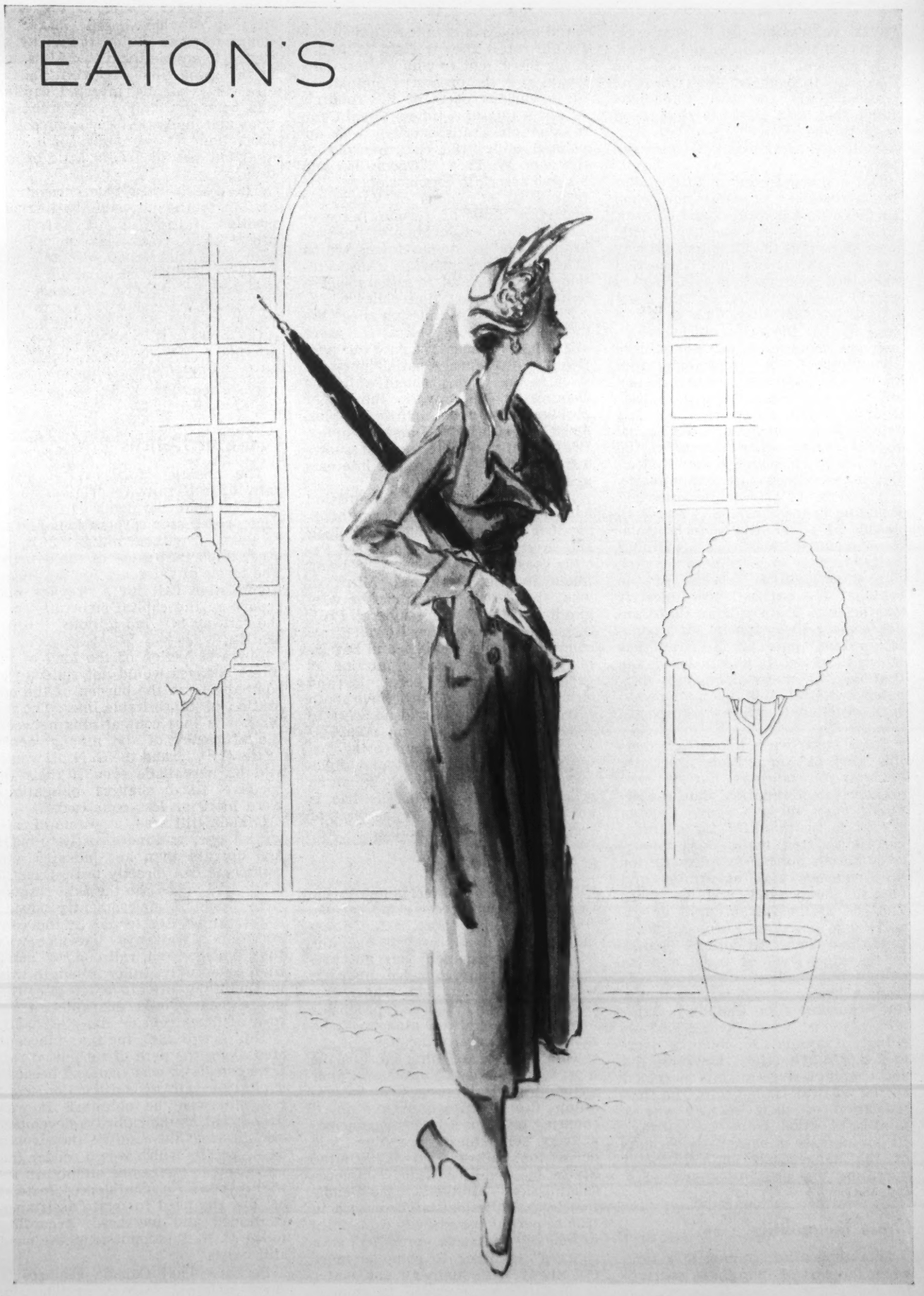

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUG. 9, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Does Canada Need Three Railways Instead Of The Present Two?

By R. N. BEATTIE

The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National—Canada's two national railway systems—are both facing increased expenses and lower revenues. They want higher rates to compensate them for the general price increases of the goods and services they must buy. The decline of business from the postwar boom hits the railways hard, and is likely to make the current railway problem greater.

R. N. Beattie, who is studying Canada's railway problem at the University of Toronto, sets out below what he feels are the main points to be watched in the present investigation into freight rates, and the capital structure of the C.N.R. Mr. Beattie suggests that an ideal solution would be three railway systems, rather than two. A new railway should take over the defence and development aspect of the present C.N.R.

THE contraction of Canada's external trade has revived the railway problem. This problem had been dormant throughout the war and postwar years, and many Canadians felt it had been solved or that it lay only in the unsnarling of an overcomplicated and inequitable rate system.

But a sharp decline in traffic, during a recession or depression when further rate increases would be practically out of the question, would soon show that the Canadian railway problem is far more than a question of which sections of the country should bear what share of the costs of rail transportation. This is not to suggest that the two inquiries which are now being made will not achieve something of very great importance if they can point the way to a system of tolls and rates which will bear equitably upon all sections and promote the prosperity of all Canada. But there are other aspects of the problem of which the present difficulties of the railways are symptomatic.

The series of pre-war inquiries culminating in the Rowell-Sirois investigation of Dominion-provincial relations made it clear that something had to be done to coordinate the various transportation services of the regional and national economies. It was believed in the thirties that Canada had a railway system for a population four times as large as that which it served. It was believed too, that the two major companies competed wastefully with each other and with water and highway transportation.

Some steps were taken to reduce this kind of competition, especially between the railways, but no comprehensive coordination plan was devised. Then the war gave Canada reason to be thankful for a transportation system which was no longer cumbrous but barely adequate for the strenuous task of arming and feeding the country and its allies. The end of the war brought an export boom based on European destitution and American dollars. Thanks to the high level of trade and an enlightened policy of conversion from a hot to a cold war economy, the redundancy of Canada's transport systems, which loomed threateningly a decade ago, could be overlooked. Unfortunately, however, the shortcomings were merely concealed by the postwar trade boom. The first indication of their revival was a joint application from the railways for an increase in basic rates because of the dangerously high ratio of operating expenses to revenue during 1947.

Gross Inequalities

This application, coming at a time when the cost of living was soaring, touched off a demand from western Canada and the Maritimes for a thorough revision of the freight rate structure before increases could exaggerate its gross inequalities. The threatened strike of railway employees a year ago contributed to growing uneasiness.

Toward the end of 1948 the Board of Transport Commissioners was ordered to make a detailed study of the freight rates. They were to try to discover the extent to which alterations would ease the pressures complained of in various parts of the country. At about the same time a Royal Commission on Transportation was appointed under the chairmanship of the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon. He and his two associate commissioners, Professors H. F. Angus of Vancouver and H. A. Innis of Toronto, were to undertake an exploration of the geographic and economic forces which affect Canada's general transportation problems, and to recommend a national transportation policy.

The Royal Commission has the more important as well as the more difficult assignment. If the Transport Board can produce a satisfactory answer to the rates problem while the Commission is at work, the larger problem should be a little simpler, but it will still be bafflingly complex. Because of its complexity, it shows different faces to different interests and localities.

As this is written, the Commission has concluded its first series of hearings begun in early June in Winnipeg and carried out westward to the Pacific coast. Evidence is now being taken in the Maritimes. Much of what they are hearing must be very familiar to the Commissioners; Prof. Angus served on the Rowell-Sirois commission and both he and Dr. Innis have international reputation as experts in Canadian economics and economic history. They have both acted as consultants and advisers to Canadian governments on many occasions. The chairman brings a wealth of legal, political and diplomatic experience to the job. It can be taken for granted that this trio is not going to be misled by the pleas of sectional or special interest.

C.N.R. Brief

None of the briefs presented to the Commission will receive more careful analysis than that of the Canadian National Railways. But the C. N. R. management has not produced any comprehensive plan on which to base a national transportation policy. Some concrete proposals are to be submitted along with a number of general principles.

The former are directed for the most part to the solution of minor difficulties. It is suggested, for example, that a uniform system of accounting be enforced on the principal railway companies along lines laid down for railways in the United States by the Inter-state Commerce Commission. Another recommendation is that the legislation passed in 1938 to permit the railway companies to make contracts of "agreed charges" in order to compete more effectively with highway and water competition be amended to enlarge its applicability.

It is also intended to make some proposals about the regulation and control of transportation generally. The wording in the outline about these is understandably vague but it seems fair to say that the C.N.R. would welcome a federal planning and control authority with power to allocate traffic in the national interest. Presumably this authority would have power to restrict the operation of highway, water or air transport systems where it could be shown that they were in conflict with the national transportation policy.

The basic position argued is that railway efficiency must be the main aim, because we are dependent on railways for the development of resources, the support of commerce, and the strengthening of national security. Other forms of transportation must therefore always be subordinated.

The railways should carry the traffic they can best handle in the national interest. Rates should be designed to enable them to do this and, at the same time, secure a "fair return on prudently invested capital" and bear equitably on different sections and industries. Such counsels of perfection may prompt some cynicism but should arouse little opposition.

There are several references in the outline to the unfortunate financial position of the C. N. R. This is an aspect of the transportation problem with which the Canadian public used to be re-familiarized annually before the war. It may be assumed from this document that it is back to stay. The C. N. R. submits that as long as thin-traffic lines must be operated to develop frontier areas and link isolated sections with the national economy, Canadians must be prepared for annual deficits.

Cause of Deficits

The unsatisfactory capital structure of the railway originating in the fact that the debts of its bankrupt predecessor corporations had to be assumed without mitigation is another important cause of the deficits. The terms of reference for the Royal Commission call for a "review and report on the capital structure" and the railway is "glad to note" this intention.

But a reduction of the load of interest charges would not relieve the company from the burden of the operation of unprofitable lines. The inference is that comparisons between the efficiency of the managements of the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. would still be unrealistic even if their respective fixed charges obligations were more or less equalized.

Canada still needs a system of railways longer and more costly to build and operate than her industry and commerce can directly bear. Exactly a hundred years ago the first responsible Canadian government produced a Guarantee Act to aid in the construction of railways. The idea was that whenever a railroad of more than seventy-five miles in length was half-built by private enterprise, the government would guarantee a return of 6 per cent on the other half.

This Act of 1849, the first innocent step along the path of subsidized rail transportation, was required because capital for railway construction could not otherwise be obtained. It was hoped that as the railways developed and enriched the country, they would make profits which would render the government guarantee simply an initial gesture of confidence. Instead of this, the need for state assistance continued and increased. According to the C. N. R. submissions, the need still exists.

Perhaps what Canada requires is three national railway systems instead of two: The C. P. R. as a yardstick of commercial efficiency, a smaller C. N. R. relieved of its pioneering and defence responsibilities so as to compete on even terms with the C. P. R., and a new government system to shoulder all the deficit-producing services and the excess capitalization of the C. N. R.

UNUSUAL VISITOR to the River Thames beside the Tower of London is this huge Short Solent flying boat of the B.O.A.C. Last time a flying boat visited London was at Vauxhall, twenty-one years ago.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

High Wages, Or High Income?

By P. M. RICHARDS

ONE of the most worrisome things, these days, for the financial managers of industry is the insistence by organized labor that it be given a permanently larger share of the national product, in the form of more wages and social benefits, without regard for the effects of this policy on industry itself and the rest of the community. It is true that labor asserts that industry can pay without hurt, out of high profits, but it does not substantiate this claim, and it entirely disregards the consequences for all those members of society who are not members of labor unions and whose share of production must be lessened by the amount that organized labor's is increased.

After three successive yearly increases in wages, Canadian and U.S. labor unions are now campaigning for a "fourth round." Industrial management is more than usually worried about it, because the effect of granting it would be to push prices up, whereas industry's production and sales are already declining as a result of public resistance to the present level of prices.

U.S. "New Deal" economist Robert Nathan has issued two reports justifying the new wage demands, which reports the C.I.O. hails as a scientific analysis by an impartial expert, though the reports themselves suggest that Nathan has written as a special pleader or retained counsel for the unions. Economist Elisha Friedman has published an attack on the Nathan reports, showing that the latter present a one-sided argument.

In his first report, Nathan states that most businesses could grant substantial wage increases without increasing selling prices. In his second report, he states specifically that the steel industry could increase wages substantially and still earn record profits at much less than capacity production. He states, for example, that the U.S. Steel Corporation, operating at 90 per cent of capacity, could increase wages 20 cents an hour, cut prices 5 per cent and earn the equivalent of 1948 profits, assuming that current costs remain stable. He urges that wage rates should rise when profits increase, but he does not urge that wage rates should decline where profits have sharply decreased.

Friedman, in rebuttal, points out that wage rates in the steel and automobile industry have increased substantially more than the cost of living if one takes the year 1939 as a base. This means that unorganized labor, the white-collar workers, government and municipal employees, widows, pensioners and beneficiaries of insurance annuities, and those whose wages have increased less than the cost of living, are subsidizing union labor, already the best paid labor.

A rise in union wage rates requires a rise in selling prices, paid by the rest of the community. The rise cannot come out of dividends, because in the national income account compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, dividends over a period of 20 years constitute between 3 and 4 per cent of the national income, while wages constitute about 70 per cent of the national income. A relatively small rise in wages without increasing selling prices would, therefore, wipe out dividends.

Inflexible Cost

The danger is that wage rates always become a permanent rigid charge, a fixed and inflexible cost based on transitory profits. But such profits, Friedman points out, are not permanent. The stock market since 1946 has refused to rise, on the clear assumption that these high earnings will not last. Further, as Europe recovers, American steel prices will be out of line with world prices and American workers will lose their jobs when steel exports wane. But even in domestic business, the same sequence applies. Increasing wage rates cause rising costs, rising selling prices, rising cost of living, then consumer resistance, and finally declining volume and less employment. Thus the worker ultimately prices himself out of the labor market.

Nathan makes a point that it is better to raise wages than to lower selling prices. But Friedman asks: "Better for whom? Ask the broad masses of the consuming public! Lowering selling prices in recessions is the law of a free competitive market and applies democratically to all consumers. Raising wages for a minority is the result of monopoly power exercised by union oligarchy." Nathan urges that industry's temporary profits be paid out in the form of permanent increases of wage rates. But, says Friedman, is it not better for corporations to use the extra profits as a reserve for future expansion and as reserve cash to pay wages during depressions?

Friedman thinks that with goodwill on both sides, it should be possible to devise a sliding scale of wages which would move down as well as up, depending upon the volume of profits, the cost of living or the percentage of capacity, instead of Mr. Nathan's rigid high wage rate per hour, in the face of declining employment. "It would be better to seek full employment by means of variable costs based on variable wages," says Friedman. "The constant objective should be full employment, not high wage rates. What good is a high rate if there are no wages?"

Exchange Controls Needed By The Welfare State

By B. K. SANDWELL

The system of exchange controls run by the Foreign Exchange Control Board is a necessity of the Welfare State. In order to distribute welfare widely among the population, control of the foreign spending power of Canadians is necessary. The connection between controls and the concept of the Welfare State is set out below.

IT IS time attention was paid to the very close but unrealized relation which exists between the Welfare State and the control of foreign exchange. It is the necessity of supporting the Welfare State that creates the necessity for controlling the foreign exchange.

By seizing all U.S. currency which comes within its jurisdiction—which is paid by Americans to Canadians who cannot avoid bringing it into Canada and thus placing it under the authority of Mr. Abbott,—and by distributing this currency only to persons who will use it for approved purposes, the Canadian government is determining what American goods shall and what shall not be bought by Canadians. It is determining this question in the manner called for by the Welfare State.

If it did not control the exchange, if Canadian dollars could be exchanged for American dollars in an open market at a market rate by anybody who wanted to exchange them, the things that would be bought by Canadians from the U.S. would be very different things from what they are. The American raw materials of Canadian industry would cost a great deal more. (This would not matter to the export trade because the export prices would be raised by just as much. but it would affect very seriously the domestic price level.) The American foodstuffs, and particularly the vegetables and the sub-tropical citrus fruits, would cost a great deal more, and the imports of these things, which are largely for the consumption of wage-earning families, would be heavily cut down. The exchange thus saved would be spent largely by the wealthy classes, which are at present sharply limited in the extent to which they can purchase foreign luxury goods and luxury services like winter trips to Florida and California. These purchasers are not greatly deterred by mere high prices; they have to be kept from their spendings by government restrictions.

The profits of Canadian producers for export to the U.S., which are now kept down by the fact that the government seizes their U.S. dollars and gives them only the same number of Canadian dollars in return, would be greatly increased, but in all probability would be cut down again by special taxation. This however would affect only the internal distribution of wealth, and would have nothing to do with the exchange situation.

The losses of Canadian borrowers who have to pay interest in U.S. funds would be large, and the disturbance which would result is, next to the Welfare State considerations, the chief reason why the government retains controls. One of the effects of the abandonment of controls would be to improve the income of those trades and industries which sell to Americans, at the expense of those which owe money to Americans. There would be a rather widespread redistribution of income, at first with no great change in the total of the national income itself but a change in the persons to whom it accrues.

Use of Controls

By the use of controls the government is enabled to tell the citizens what the nation shall buy with its limited supply of U.S. funds, by means of an interference which is felt only at the boundary. It does not say how many oranges the individual Canadian shall eat, but it does say how many oranges the Canadian nation shall eat, and as things are at present that is certainly a great many more oranges than it would eat if it had to pay a premium for the money with which oranges are bought from the American grower.

In Great Britain, where direct food subsidies are still an immense economic factor, the interference of government for the promotion of the Welfare State is vastly greater than it is in Canada. The British pay subsidies on many articles of food straight out of the public purse; the Canadians pay subsidies on oranges only out of the income of the recipients of U.S. funds, which it confiscates at less than market value and uses to enable importers to buy oranges at less than their true market value in Canadian money. But we do not see any prospect of the Canadian government abandoning its effort to promote the Welfare State by making oranges cheaper and trips to Florida not dearer but more difficult to obtain.

Distribute Welfare

The characteristic of the Welfare State is that it interferes with the operations of the free market in order to encourage the consumption of things that are considered good for the generality of the people, as against the consumption of things that are wanted by the people who have money. It is a perfectly legitimate theory, and is indeed practised by every state in greater or lesser degree, but until recently it has been confined, in non-Socialist countries, to the encouragements and discouragements that can be operated by the tax system. (We take money from the rich to pay for the education of the poor, and have done for generations.) But the interferences are now becoming much more general and far-reaching, and the control of foreign exchange is a made-to-order method for promoting the Welfare State. The only question is how far it can be put in practice without diminishing the incentives to productive activity, and hence diminishing the total income which the community has to distribute.

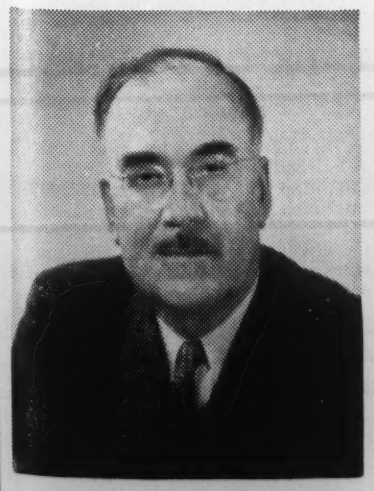
For the object of the Welfare State is to distribute welfare as widely as possible; and there seems to be little doubt that some of the wage-earners reduce their productive activity as soon as their welfare needs are satisfied, and that they are at present being satisfied (partly as a result of state interference) at the cost of fewer hours of productive work than was the case a few years ago. This is the result on the beneficiaries of the Welfare State, but the Welfare State also has its burden-bearers, and these are to a large extent the investing classes, and there are signs that the redistributing process is discouraging the enterprise of these classes as well as the industry of the workers.

The ultimate climax of the Welfare State is obviously the condition desiderated by Karl Marx in the words "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs". It has long been recognized that to put that formula in operation, in anything but a community of angels, would almost completely destroy the incentive to production and hence destroy production itself. The problem today is to find out how much of the Welfare State is compatible with the degree of productive efficiency which is necessary to ensure any degree of welfare at all,—how much we can cater to the needs of each without impairing the willingness of each to contribute according to his ability. But the abandonment of exchange controls would be the abandonment of so important and valuable a piece of Welfare State machinery that we cannot see it as an early possibility.

Premier Joseph Smallwood will discuss routine problems arising from the union in Ottawa this week.

WORK BEGINS with due ceremony on the huge development scheme for London's South Bank which will be the site of the 1951 Festival of Britain. Palace of Westminster in the background.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA ELECTS NEW DIRECTOR



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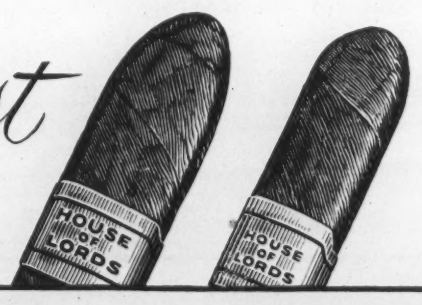

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By Order of the Board.
W. C. Butler, Secretary.

Toronto, July 27, 1949.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1949, payable on the 1st day of September, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of August, 1949. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.
R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 7th, 1949.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

DEPARTMENT store sales rose 13 per cent during the week ending July 23 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All regions of the country participated in the rise, sales in Manitoba showing a sharp advance of 41 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan and Alberta each 16 per cent, British Columbia 15 per cent, the Maritime provinces 14 per cent, Ontario five per cent, and Quebec one per cent.

•

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 14 amounted to 59,794,000 bushels compared with 65,263,000 on July 7, and 41,569,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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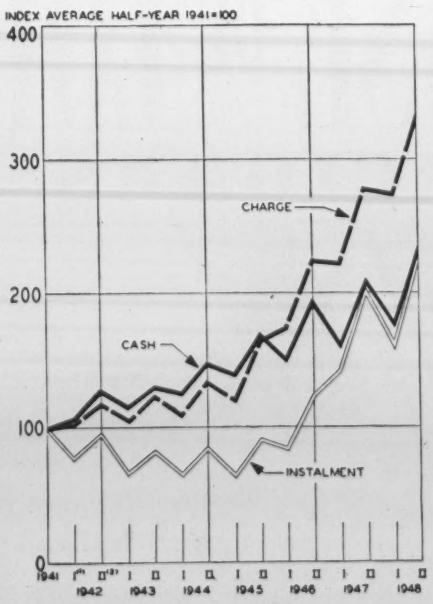
Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 23 totalled 74,526 cars compared with a revised figure of 73,210 cars in the preceding week and 78,433 cars in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division were 50,399 cars compared with 53,800 cars in the 29th week of 1948, while western loadings were off slightly from 24,633 to 24,127 cars. Cumulative totals for the year-to-date amounted to 2,096,379 cars, a decrease of 3.3 per cent from the same period last year. Eastern loadings were down, while the total for the western division was improved.



Department store sales since 1942 are plotted above by the Bank of Canada for half year periods. (1) January-June, (2) July-December.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Increase in Output and Profits Is Aim of Kirkland Lake Gold

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH completion recently of an extensive program, extending over the past year and a half, to improve hoisting facilities at the No. 1 internal shaft, Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company—30-year-old producer in the rich Kirkland Lake camp—is expected shortly to show a substantial betterment in production and profits, in fact output this year has been slowly climbing. The new hoisting and underground crushing arrangements should quickly result in mill tonnage being moved up to capacity of 400 tons daily, and this higher rate will naturally be reflected in lower costs. The company has a strong developed ore position and interest in recent years has been due to the high grade ore located at depth in the western zone. Expectations are that when mill capacity is reached grade should hold about the same as it has been running, but it is possible the management will take advantage of the increased tonnage to treat ore from some of the lower grade sections. It is worth noting that operations during practically all of last year were affected by the preparatory work necessitated in improving hoisting facilities at the No. 1 winze, and the program also involved raising the winze from the 2,475 to 80 feet above the 2,350-foot horizon where the new hoist has been located. Mill tonnage in 1948 averaged just over 257 tons, while in 1947 it was around 250 tons, and currently is in the neighborhood of 290 tons per day.

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Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, venerable president of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, at the annual meeting last spring remarked, "I think we have more ore ahead than ever in the history of the mine." Development during the first half of 1949 has been maintaining the rate of addition of new ore at that which has been evident since the heavy program of opening the deep western zone commenced some years ago. Early last month it was reported that new ore exposed in drifting and sub-drifting added up to more than 1,400-feet for the year to date, which compares with 2,384 feet of new ore developed last year and 2,435 feet in 1947. The deep western ore zone is said to be providing around three-quarters of the current production and this block extends from the 4,900 to the 5,450-foot level. Opening up of this block of levels has progressed from the 5,450-foot floor upwards and this year's operations are being concentrated on the upper two levels at 5,120 and 5,010 feet. The 5,450-foot horizon, first to be opened up, yielded 2,500 feet of narrow, high grade ore lengths, and then the 5,340-foot level opened up with even richer ore, some of it also showing a greater than average width. The first ore lengths opened on the 5,120-foot floor are said to be showing typically high grade material. Below the 5,450-foot level the downward extension of the western zone has been established by diamond drilling from the 5,850-foot horizon. A long drive has been put out west at this horizon from the No. 2 internal shaft to a point directly below the No. 4 shaft, which serves the western ore zone down to the 5,450-foot level, and the limited amount of drilling at depth gave a number of typically narrow high grade intersections.

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Sylvanite Gold Mines, also in the Kirkland Lake camp, expects earnings this year to be about the same as in 1948, when they equalled 6.9 cents per share, although if a dividend is received from its subsidiary, Delnite Mines, they might be higher. Milling continues at the rate of 475 tons daily established earlier this year and grade has improved. Main development interest at present centres on the block of deep levels opened by the No. 5 internal shaft, and opening of the bottom—5,550-foot-level has started. On the 5,400-foot horizon a long drive was driven west on the break into Sylvanite's west claim which touches into the Wright-Hargreaves property, but nothing of particular interest was found in the preliminary work. The area will be tested again deeper down where it is thought there are chances of locating ore thrust upwards from Wright-Hargreaves by strike faulting. Several thousand feet of high grade ore lengths have been opened on levels from the 4,350 down to the 4,950 in the No. 5 internal shaft area. Little success has attended the small amount of work so far done at deeper horizons, but there is still a lot of exploration to be carried out.

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Expectations are that Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, which as recently mentioned in this column completed a program of expansion doubling capacity of the mill from 400 to 800 tons daily, will be able to resume dividend payments early next year. W. R. Askwith, managing director, told shareholders at the annual meeting that heavy current expenses were being met without resorting to loans and that the company had more than sufficient cash on hand to take care of outstanding accounts. Revenue from the increased milling rate will pay for shaft sinking and mill rehabilitation and allow the accumulation of a reserve. Deepening of the shaft commenced last month, and the original plan called for four new levels below the present depth of 1,900 to 2,500 feet. It is now felt that it would be in the best interest of the company to continue the program to a depth of 2,900 feet. As structure has remained steady for the 1,900 feet already reached Mr. Askwith is of the belief that there will be no change for at least another 1,000 feet. The new mill addition is running smoothly, but improvements (costing between $50,000 and $60,000) will have to be made to the old mill.

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Production at Leitch Gold Mines, in the Beardmore area, for the three months ending June 30, was valued at $221,709, from treatment of 7,545 tons, for an average recovery of $29.23 per ton. This compares with $265,076 from 8,424 tons, averaging $31.47 in the first quarter, and $226,261 from 7,511 tons, averaging $30.12 in the like quarter of 1948.

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Two new gold prospects have been acquired by Mindus Corporation Ltd., formerly Vincent Mining Corporation, bringing the total number of mine holdings to 21. The additional groups are located in Quebec and British Columbia. T. R. Harrison, president, in the annual report states that activities of the corporation in the mining field are likely to be greatly accelerated. In order to facilitate the mining operations, arrangements are being made to set up, as a subsidiary of Mindus, a company for the sole purpose of financing mining exploration and develop-

Security transactions between Canada and other countries in May resulted in a small purchase balance of $200,000 in place of the sales balance of $4,200,000 which occurred in April. The total value of trade dropped 24 per cent, sales declining by $6,800,000 and purchases by $2,400,000. Transactions during the first five months of this year produced net sales of $3,900,000 as against net purchases of $12,400,000 in the corresponding period last year.

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The domestic disappearance of butter in May, including creamery, dairy and whey butter, amounted to 26,750,000 pounds, a decline of 3,000,000 or 9.7 per cent from the same month last year. On a per capita basis the domestic disappearance amounted to 2.06 pounds as against 2.31 pounds a year ago.

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Shipments of asphalt roofing materials were increased in June, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's shipments of asphalt shingles rose to 250,101 squares from 203,719 in May, smooth surfaced roofing in rolls to 94,085 squares from 88,782, mineral surfaced roofing in rolls to 90,431 from 85,096, and roll type sidings to 46,060 squares from 39,295.

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Canada had a favorable overall balance in merchandise trade of $25,100,000 in May as compared with a favorable balance of $62,400,000 in May last year, and debit balances of $2,400,000 in April and $16,900,000 in March this year. The adverse balance with the United States was $49,100,000 in May as against $65,100,000 in April and $28,700,000 in May a year ago.

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Output of steel ingots during June increased to 260,256 tons compared with 249,710 tons in June, 1948, making a half-year total of 1,617,264 tons as against 1,537,013 tons last year.

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Public bond financing in July, 1949, totalled $23,477,099 according to the compilation of Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. The total for the first seven months of 1949 was $407,939,510 compared with $550,625,417 for the first seven months of 1948.

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Industrial activity in Canada as measured by the Canadian Bank of Commerce index registered 158 for June (1937=100). The figure for May was 159, and, for June 1948, was 156.

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Total revenue of the government of Canada for the month of June amounted to $191 million compared with $232.2 million for the same month last year. Total revenue receipts for the first three months of the current fiscal year amounted to $674. million compared with $701.3 million for the same period a year ago.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after THURSDAY the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th July, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 12th July, 1949

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND No. 118

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of August, 1949.

By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.
July 28th, 1949.

ment. One of the new properties is located in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia and comprises 18 gold claims revealing considerable high-grade in preliminary exploration. The second new holding comprises 30 claims adjoining the north shore of Lac Bachelor in Lesueur township, in the heart of Quebec's Bachelor Lake area. Control of the additional properties was acquired, John Allen, general manager, states, in the belief held by the corporation's board of directors, that Canadian gold mining will be considerably accelerated this year, particularly regarding their public financing. The corporation has formed a new company—Mindalartic Mines—to take over the assets of Vinray Malartic Mines, which receives 1,000,000 shares of Mindalartic's authorized 3,000,000.

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A slight improvement is shown by British Columbia's leading gold producer, Bralorne Mines, in output of gold for the first six months this year as compared with 1948. Aggregate production for the first half of the current period was $1,440,185, from 86,205 tons, averaging $16.69, as against output valued at $1,376,515 in the first half of 1948. In the three months ended June 30, 1949, production was $662,900 compared with $777,385 in the first quarter of the year, and $679,700 in the second quarter of last year. Officials explain that output during the last quarter was curtailed to some extent by the seasonal shift of some employees to other occupations and by interruptions in the public utility power supply. However, toward the end of the period, sufficient manpower was on hand to keep the mill operating at full capacity. The deepening of the Empire shaft a further 900 feet is proceeding on schedule.

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An active exploration program is underway on the 265-square-mile concession south of Great Slave Lake, held by American Metal Company of Canada, subsidiary of the American Metal Co. in the United States. The company has two drills on the ground and so far nine exploratory holes have been completed. The concession adjoins west of the 500-square-mile one held by Northern Lead Zinc, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, and Ventures, where drilling has been yielding encouraging indications of lead and zinc. The terms of the concession call for the expenditure of $50,000 this year by American Metal and within two years half of the concession has to be given up.

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A third dividend of 12 cents a share has been announced by Lamaque Gold Mines, controlled by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, for payment October 1 to shareholders of record August 17. This will bring payments by Lamaque for 1949 to 36 cents a share, as against 24 cents in 1948, and 11½ cents in the preceding year. Since the company commenced dividend payments 10 years ago the grand total of declarations is $3.54½ cents per share.

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A drilling program from the face of the drift at the 1,150-foot horizon at Eldona Gold Mines, in Rouyn township, Quebec, designed to locate the porphyry contact, was recently reported to have unexpectedly disclosed values in sulphides close to the shaft. Additional drilling will be done from all three new levels, at 1,150, 1,300 and 1,450 feet, the objective being the definite location of the porphry embayment, locus of orebodis on upper horizons. The occurrences encountered in recent drilling do not appear to be related to ore developed at higher levels, indicating officials state, that the tops of new lenses, coming up from below, have been intersected.

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N. W. Byrne, consulting engineer for American Yellowknife Mines, Athona Mines, and Goldcrest Mines, which companies are participating jointly in a prospecting expedition in the Lake Athabaska area, northern Saskatchewan, reports news of important uranium discoveries. Two experienced northern prospectors were landed about 28 miles west of the old town of Goldfields in April, and their first discoveries were made shortly after midway between Charlot River and St. Joseph's Point on Lake Athabaska. Later further finds were made and 19 claims were staked. A party has been sent to this group of claims, consisting of geologist and miners, equipped with Warsop drill and supplies, and exploration is now proceeding. Six miles west of the original group, another radioactive discovery was made, and while staking claims to cover this find, a second discovery—No. 6—was made on the opposite side of the Charlot River.

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United Keno Hill Mines, in the Mayo district, Yukon, is commencing work immediately to erect a new mill with capacity of 250 tons per day, to replace the 150-ton mill recently destroyed by fire, and the company is hopeful that production can be resumed by the end of the year. The loss was fully covered by insurance, and no difficulty is anticipated in replacing equipment. The 150-ton former Gold Belt Mining Co. mill, moved to the property late last year to expand the burned unit, was not affected by the fire. The company commenced shipment of concentrates at the end of May. At the time the stock-piled concentrates were believed around 5,000 tons. The estimate is now close to 7,000 tons, or 1,000 tons more than were shipped last year. The fire has upset plans to offset the price decline by increasing production, and the actual amount of metal produced this year is expected to be about the same as last. It is likely practically all development will be suspended for the time being and all efforts concentrated on resuming milling as soon as possible.

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Ventures Limited in 1948 had income of $1,187,907—the largest in its history—and net profit was close to the peak year of 1938. The increased income was largely due to the greater distribution of dividends by Falconbridge Nickel Mines. Net profit was $831,321 or 46 cents per share as compared with 33 cents in 1947. No dividend was paid by Ventures last year. In 1938 the company had income of $1,117,997, while net profits were $846,621. At the year end its holdings of Falconbridge were 2,412,840 shares, as against 2,444,540 at the close of the previous year. Last year Falconbridge paid 35 cents a share in comparison with 25 cents in the preceding year. T. Lindsley, president, informs shareholders that negotiations entered into in 1948 were completed early in 1949 whereby Frobisher Ltd. was cleared of debt and financed to the extent of $1,000,000 in cash. Its four main operations, Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, New Calumet Mines, Connemara Mine, and United Keno Hill Mines are now established on an earning basis and future growth will take place without further calls from either Frobisher or Ventures. These steps have given the company a new asset in which the directors place great weight for its future, Mr. Lindsley states, and adds "your directors affirm again in these uncertain days of depreciating paper currency to have good ore in the ground is the best asset, and to achieve this it has been wise to suspend dividends temporarily, use your cash resources and to borrow funds from the bank."

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

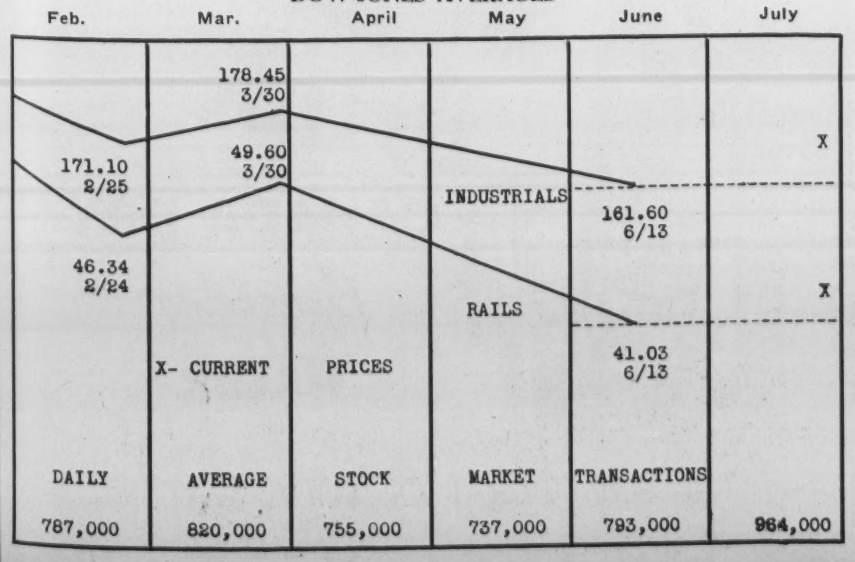
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks are at a level where they appear favorably priced in terms of earnings and yields. Psychology, however, is depressed over the business outlook as well as the domestic and foreign political situation. We would hold current positions, including the buying reserves that are in accounts.

Postponement of labor trouble in the strategic U.S. steel industry for a period of about two months and decision to take no action in the British financial crisis until the Bretton Woods institutions can go into the matter, both eased stock market tension, thereby making the price structure vulnerable to favorable developments. Among these have been the U.S. government's several moves to ease the money market and the stimulating effect of the adoption of a pump priming philosophy by the administration as an immediate way out of the current mild recession. There also have been indications that inventories, here and there, have been permitted to get too low, suggesting a replenishment movement over the closing months of the year.

On the basis of its breathing spell—which ends, incidentally, in September—the stock market has lost no time in going ahead. As stated last week, however, stocks have now advanced into a price area where the going should be slowed down, with probable reversal of the minor trend in due course. We continue of the opinion that a good upward move should be witnessed in the last half but, until the market has made some test on the downside, assurance as to the permanence of the current swing is necessarily lacking. Accordingly, we would go slowly with current purchasing (exchanges are always in order) and would also hold some reserves in accounts.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Views Of British Officials On Nationalization Proposals

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although it is admitted by their leaders that the private enterprise competitive system of insurance has rendered great service to the community, the British Labor Party propose to nationalize the institutions transacting industrial life insurance if returned to power at the next general election. It is claimed that the nation's social security plan will thus be made complete.

IN a statement issued by the National Executive Committee of the British Labor Party, it is made plain that one of the planks of the platform on which it will appeal for support at the next general election is the nationalization of industrial life insurance, that is, the taking over by the state of the companies and fraternal societies transacting industrial insurance as they stand. It is claimed that while a minimum standard of living in illness and old age is now ensured for all by National Insurance, as well as a grant for burial expenses, this minimum can and should be added to by voluntary thrift; that one of the best ways for the individual to save is through insurance; and that the nation's social security plan will be complete when industrial insurance itself becomes a great social service.

Evidently in an effort to sugarcoat the bitter pill which is being prepared for these institutions and their policyholders, the statement goes on to say that the insurance industry has rendered great service to the community; that millions of people have been protected against the hazards of life, and that every single person has benefited indirectly from the overseas earnings of insurance; but that industrial insurance companies transact only a small proportion of total overseas insurance. It is claimed that the companies have made extremely high profits for their shareholders; that private profit has come before the public interest; but that in future the public interest will come first.

Take Over Whole Works

It is also claimed that splitting industrial insurance from the remaining business of the companies would lead to confusion and inefficiency and that therefore it is proposed that all the industrial insurance companies, the biggest being the Prudential and the Pearl, and the larger collecting societies should be taken over as they stand. It is admitted that the indoor and outside insurance staffs have done a good job and have aided millions of people to gain protection against insecurity; that experience shows industrial insurance will only be successful if house-to-house collectors continue to be employed, and that agents will be needed in the future as they have been in the past.

However, it is stated that reduction in the number of staff will be made by slowing down the rate of new recruitment, so that there will be fewer men coming into the service than leaving it through natural wastage. It is also stated that full value will be paid to agents for their book interest.

Officials of the industrial life companies have publicly expressed their opposition to the nationalization of the industry in any form, on the ground that it would not secure a cheaper or more efficient service for the policyholders; that it would not benefit the employees; and that it would be adverse to the economic interests of the nation. Further, it was pointed out that it would be a grave threat to a wide range of insurance interests outside the immediate field of industrial insurance.

It was stated that it would inevitably affect the ordinary life and composite insurance companies, since the types of insurance which they transact are also undertaken by many of the industrial life companies. This would particularly be the case if the government-owned concerns were subsidized at the taxpayers' expense. This might well be the case if they were to succeed in competition with private enterprise.

Expenses Not High

It was emphatically denied that expenses are high in relation to the services rendered, which include the weekly door-to-door collecting system. Any reduction in running costs would thus be at the expense of the policyholder and the service which he has learned to expect or, alternately, would have to come out of the wages of the employees. Expenses have declined steadily over the past thirty years, despite a persistent rise in the cost of living. It was also pointed out that there is no single instance of state ownership reducing the cost to the consumer.

Officials of the Prudential Assurance Co. of London, Eng. have pointed out that the Labor Party's proposal, involving as it does the partial nationalization of ordinary life and general business, including a very large volume of overseas business, would have far-reaching effects on British insurance generally and thus have damaging effects on a valuable invisible export. This irresponsible proposal, they say, should never be implemented, and would not be if the policyholders could express their decision on this issue alone.

As for profits, they point out that Prudential dividends are a fixed proportion of the surpluses to policyholders, and as the 100th annual report shows are modest in relation to the size of the business. The investments of the company have been made solely in the best interests of the policyholders, they state, whereas in the hands of the government this is likely not to be the primary consideration. The company does not seek power to interfere with industry through its funds, and avoids obtaining controlling interests.

It has also been pointed out that, contrary to the Labor Party statement as to the extent of the overseas business of the industrial companies, the fact is that one-third of the overseas life insurance business done by British companies has been transacted by the industrial life companies. They also write one-third of the ordinary life business in the United Kingdom.

One of the most pungent statements about the nationalization proposals was made at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Provident Institution by Sir Ernest Benn, Bt., C.B.E., the chairman, who said bluntly that the public should understand that life insurance can be destroyed but cannot be nationalized. He added: "A railway or a coal mine may function more or less as before, but a policy of assurance dependent upon future political opinion would be something entirely different from a contract based on the solid savings of the past. The state can only substitute the hope that future generations will be willing to pay."

He referred to what he called the official prospectus of nationalization—the report of a committee of the Fabian Society under the chairmanship of Sidney Webb, later Lord Passfield, on the nationalization of the railways, the coal mines and the insurance industry. It was entitled "How to Pay for the War," and was published in 1917. The following extracts were quoted by Sir Ernest Benn:

"What we offer is, without asking the taxpayer after the first decade for any contribution whatever for this purpose, nothing less than the redemption of the entire National Debt. A government coal department could with actual profit to the exchequer, furnish every industrial user with coal at not more than prewar prices, guarantee an uninterrupted supply without increase of price, meet the demands of the export trade, and give every householder in the Kingdom the boon of coal at a fixed and uniform national price of one shilling per hundredweight delivered to cellar. It would be unsound finance and would outrage the feelings of the actuaries . . . not to credit the state insurance department with interest . . . year by year. Let it be made clear, therefore, once and for all that full interest will be paid—and paid, moreover, at a rate which can be guaranteed to be, right up to the year 2000, not less than 5 per cent."

Japan's Drive For Exports Adds To U.K. Problems

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Under American tutelage Japan has staged a remarkable economic recovery, and she is now embarking on an ambitious export problem which will offer serious competition to the hard pressed British. The Americans are torn between a desire to relieve their treasury of some burdens by making Japan self sufficient, and a large vested interest in British recovery. Writing from London, John Marston discusses the British view of this problem.

London.

THE resurgence of Japan as a powerful force in international markets is one of the most troublesome problems confronting Britain in her drive for solvency. Under American tutelage, Japan has staged a remarkable economic recovery, and her export program is notably ambitious. In the year to March, 1950, she intends to export goods to the value of $500 million. Among the items in this program are: textiles of all descriptions $300 million; machinery $70 million; coal $11 million; rubber goods $9 million; canned goods $6 million; paper and its manufactures $4 million.

In addition, such small manufactured goods as watches and clocks, cycles, electric fires, washing machines and other domestic equipment, chinaware and hardware and hollowware, are scheduled for prolific shipment. And the Japanese shipyards (already receiving important enquiries and now free to accept them) and the big cement works are being recruited as important contributors.

The markets for these goods, no longer confined to Asia, are intended to range over the British Commonwealth, Europe, the Middle East and the American Continent. If all goes according to plan, the sun will never set on the markets of Japan.

The stage is therefore set for a trade struggle of the first magnitude and unparalleled bitterness. The United States, aware that it cannot indefinitely present a bill to its taxpayers for Japanese recovery, is determined that Japan shall soon pay its way. The United Kingdom (backed by the Commonwealth and by the manufacturing export nations of Europe) is equally determined that Japan's progress shall be inhibited by such devices as are normally considered appropriate in the case of an ex-enemy country.

Japanese industry has been stimulated by an American protection which has ranged from the provision of raw materials on special terms to the introduction of American technicians and methods. And as from October next there will be no Allied restriction of Japanese production, except in so far as military precautions dictate. Even the production of steel will be de-restricted.

On their side, the British have been able to postpone—nothing more—the granting of most-favored-nation treatment to Japan, and, within the general context of the dollar shortage, have cut Commonwealth buying from Japan. But the determining voice in Japanese affairs is that of the U.S.A., and General MacArthur, exercising almost dictatorial powers, has made it plain that he intends that Japan shall become self-supporting and cease to burden the U.S. Treasury. The Japanese population, now 81 million, may grow to 100 million by 1970, and the country's indigenous resources will support only 50 million. In one vital sense, therefore, Japan is in the same position as Britain. She must export or die.

Falsely Based

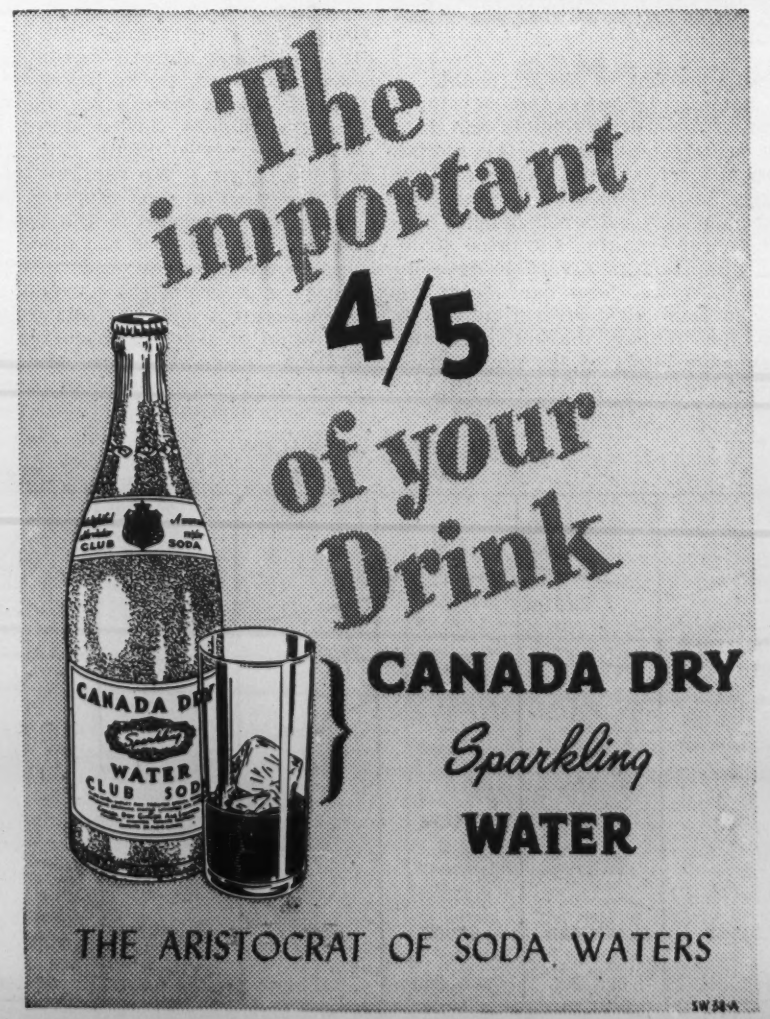
The position is colored by the American realization that so far their control of Japanese affairs has been falsely based. The U.S.A. wanted to "democratize" Japan, and to raise the standard of general living. Now, perceiving that Japan's only hope of reaching her export objectives is to employ her cut-price policy to the optimum, a halt has been called to wage increases.

The Japanese industry of the future is intended to work on the basis of the same cheap labor cost as before the war. Already, wage claims have been rejected, and the clamor of the disappointed workers answered by doubling and arming the police force.

In Britain's cotton industry all this is viewed with much head-shaking. But in fact the main export threat from Japan is not concentrated so much in the textile sphere. Here, the development of local production in the Asian and other traditional markets has reduced Japanese and British scope simultaneously. American investment in Japan is veering more and more towards the development of the industries producing light, medium and heavy machinery, for which there will remain for a long time an insistent market in Asia and elsewhere. And, ancillary to this, the output of such goods as precision instruments, glass, ceramics, cycles, cars, sewing machines, antimony and aluminum goods, rubber and celluloid goods, enamelled ware, toys, and cigarette lighters, is being stimulated.

But, as in Britain, there is a growing disparity between the volume of production and the volume of export sale. Goods are accumulating in warehouses on the Japanese waterfronts. Accustomed to the advantage of exchange rate ranging up to 600 yen to the U.S. dollar, Japanese exporters are feeling the pinch of the fixing of the exchange at 360 yen to the dollar. And they are experiencing the general effects of the disappearance of the sellers' market, and the impact of currency stringency.

Complex as the position is, however, it is evident that the influence of Japan in the world markets is going to be felt increasingly, and that means a new problem for Britain.



Arab Oil Fields Sabotage Weakens Aid Program

By ELIZABETH MONROE

Russia's drive for oil in Eastern Europe and in the Near East is naked imperialism, claims Elizabeth Monroe of the London *Economist*. She argues that the drive of the Russians to gain control, one way or another, of Middle East oil, is an attempt to weaken the Marshall Plan by hitting at its vital oil supplies.

HOW much oil has Soviet Russia? Is her supply genuinely short; if not, why is she despoiling the Central European oilfields? And why are her eyes on those owned by the Middle Eastern states? Figures are necessary for the answer to these leading questions. Contrary to expectation, they are available. They are fragmentary, but they exist.

Russia's present oil production is somewhere between 31 million tons a year, and the 35.4 million tons target set in the five year plan that will end in 1950. Much progress has been made, therefore, since production sagged to the low level of under 20 million tons a year in World War II. The current figure is a long way short of the 60 million tons target set in Stalin's election speech of February 1946. But it is also far short of what Russia can and will produce once she breaks some present bottlenecks. These bottlenecks are due partly to a clumsy industrial set-up but partly, also, to understandable delays in recovering from the destruction caused to the industry by the war.

Russian statistics show that home production, as well as increasing, has lately become much more widespread. It is no longer exclusively centred, as it used to be, in the vulnerable area near the Caucasian frontier. Great efforts are being devoted to spreading it over remoter areas. New fields are being steadily discovered. Some are already yielding satisfactorily, as the following figures show.

Current production is about the same as that of 1940. In that year 90 per cent of total output came from the Caucasus. Now, the area between the Urals and the Middle Volga—officially dubbed the "second Baku"—is growing almost as prolific. The latest figures available show that whereas Caucasus production has dropped as a percentage of the total to 42 per cent only, the "second Baku's" has risen to 31.3 per cent and that of the Emba area to 20.6 per cent. Total reserves, of course, are problematical, but home and foreign guesses put them at some 15 to 20 per cent of the world figure. In a word, they are immense, and are not at present being tapped nearly to the full.

Russia's Interest

Why, then, is Russia so interested in the oil reserves of her neighbors? Why, wherever the Red Army goes in Europe, is the local oil industry at once brow-beaten and shaped to suit Russian needs? Could not local oil be left in local hands? As things stand, the producing areas of Poland and Estonia have actually been incorporated in the Soviet Union whether they liked it or no. Defeated Rumania has been made not only to pay vast reparations in oil, but to place much of her now small exportable surplus at Russia's disposal. Agreements with Hungary and Austria have secured for the Russians a predominating grip on the petroleum industries of both countries. Their local staffs have been accused of sabotage and "reckless artificial decrease of production" whenever they have failed to hand over their output; and have been replaced.

Once in control, the Russians are using the fields at what western experts believe to be a destructive rate. Why seize and exhaust them? By comparison with what could be produced inside Russia their ouput is small. Four million tons annually from Rumania, and two from Austria and Hungary, is no great figure. But it is ample for the local needs of the Red Army and Russian civilian occupiers. It is for this immediate purpose that the fields are being exhausted today.

The situation in the Middle East is rather different. To see it clearly, a distinction must be drawn between two different series of oil deposits there. The lesser deposits lie in north Persia, on the Caspian shore and just across the mountains near Teheran. Here resources are unproven, and production on a commercial scale is untried. Immensely greater deposits lie far to the south, on the Persian Gulf in Arabia and in Iraq. The oil in north Persia (in which the Russians lately tried and failed to gain a controlling interest by agreement with the Persians) belongs geologically and practically speaking to the Caspian fields. If oil were found here in commercial quantities it could more economically be exported northward to Russia than southwards across the ranges that separate it from the open sea. To secure Russian participation in its management would therefore be logical; but is dreaded by the Persians because they fear a fate like Hungary's—an absorption of their oil for armies of Russian servants, whether in or out of uniform, and the establishment of a political spearhead inside Persian territory. They fear that the Russians want their oilfields both as a resource—and as a jumping off place.

ABDULLAH, Hashemite King of Jordan, important in Arab politics.

The same cannot be said of Russian ambitions in the far more valuable areas of the Persian Gulf and Iraq—areas whose combined output was, last year, over 40 million tons of oil. Here the designs of Russia have few connections with her domestic oil needs, or with those of her armies of servants abroad. For the Persian Gulf is a long way from Russia. And even if the Russians were to wrest control of the fields from their present owners—that is, from their Persian and Arab ground landlords, and from their British and American tenants—they could not carry away the produce without control of the seas. Russia's target in the Middle East is not possession. It is wreckage of the yield on which the non-Russian world counts for stability and prosperity.

What, in sheer material terms, would such wreckage entail for producer and customer? The Persian and Arab producers lose royalties and payments in the form of wage bills that amount to as much as one-fifth of their total national budgets; Indian and Pakistani customers would see the whole of their oil fuel for industry and defence in jeopardy, nations farther east, though less dependent on the Persian Gulf, would see a useful source threatened.

The West is handicapped likewise. It is seldom realized that the Marshall Plan countries are counting on Middle East oil for 38.6 per cent of their requirements in 1948, and for as much as 82 per cent by 1951. To hamper Middle East oil production is an easy way to sabotage the Marshall Plan. If, as a by-product of that process, Asia's oil supplies are jeopardized, so much the worse for Asia.

Russian policy sets out to stem Middle East oil production reaching at the worker in the Persian and Iraqi oil centres persuading him to down tools. How is he to know, in his ignorance of the world, that he is being persuaded to strike for working conditions that do not exist in Russia's own oilfields? And how few Persians and Iraqis lay the lost tons and royalties at Moscow's door!

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New Investments For B.C. Show Maturing Economy

By MICHAEL YOUNG

More than any other industrial province in Canada, British Columbia depends on exports to maintain a high level of employment and incomes. It may be expected that the curtailment by the sterling bloc of imports from dollar areas will have more effect in British Columbia than elsewhere in the Dominion. At a season in which employment is usually high, the province is faced with a serious unemployment problem. For this reason great interest is being shown in B.C. in the plans of several major enterprises to invest over $500,000,000 there during the next few years.

LARGE investments being planned for British Columbia by the Aluminum Company of Canada, Westcoast Transmission Company and the provincial government have evoked interest there and in the whole Dominion which has become particularly great since the deterioration of conditions in international trade.

British Columbia is Canada's third most important manufacturing province—but even more than Ontario or Quebec its industry is dependent to a very large extent on export trade. The deterioration of Canadian export markets may have more serious repercussions on employment in British Columbia than in the other provinces. In fact, signs of this dependence are already showing up in the province: several pulp mills have been closed and employment has been low during a season when it is generally high.

The particular interest being shown in the possibility of these investments arises from the fact that they are of sufficient magnitude to compensate the economy of the province for the losses it will incur from the decline in exports.

The interest in these undertakings has also a political basis. In B.C., the C.C.F. has been strong enough to force the anti-socialist parties to form a coalition; in the recent election, however, the socialist platform was rejected by the overwhelming majority of the voters. The economic security of the last few years enjoyed by those same voters does much to explain the change of heart in so many of them. But serious unemployment, which would follow the decline in external trade in the absence of compensating forces, would certainly revitalize the C.C.F. movement in British Columbia. Private enterprise has been given an opportunity there of supporting its arguments with action or defeating them through inaction.

During the next five years, $500,000,000 may be invested by two companies now conducting surveys and investigations in the province. The two companies—the Aluminum Company of Canada and Westcoast Transmission Company—are not the only ones planning investment there, but they are the most important ones in dollars and cents to be spent, and the commercial changes likely to follow.

The British Columbia government also is planning a huge capital expenditure program in the province which, through the next few years, will mean spending $90,000,000. Half of this will be used to build schools, hospitals and government buildings. The other half is earmarked to help industrial development by improving roads, railways and hydro electric power production.

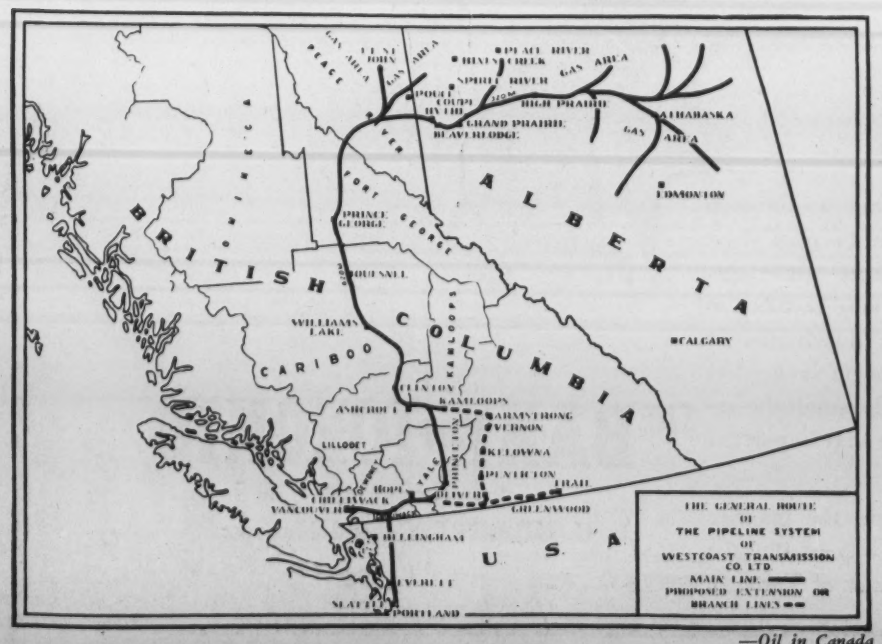
During the negotiations now taking place between the provincial government and the companies, an effort may be made to coordinate the undertakings of the province with those of the private concerns. This would be particularly appropriate in transportation. Over the next five years the government plans to spend $30,000,000 on roads; the Pacific Great Eastern Railway is to be extended from Quesnel to Prince George where it will link with a Canadian National Railway line running from Prince George to Prince Rupert. Thus industrial development will not be slowed down by inadequate transportation facilities.

The undertakings of the companies are still in the planning and investigating stage, but all the evidence points to their going ahead. The Aluminum Co. of Canada has set up an economic research department in Vancouver and this year is spending $1,000,000 in the province on surveys alone. Westcoast Transmission Company has applied for permission to build a gas pipeline to the Pacific coast.

Years Of Planning

Fourteen years of planning and study by the latter company have assured them that three main factors connected with the development are satisfied. The market for natural gas is sufficient to justify the large expenditure necessary to construct the line, the route and length are practical in all respects, and further development of the gas fields in B.C. and Alberta will assure an abundant supply of natural gas for those markets. The company has millions of acres under reservation from the Alberta and British Columbia governments, and a minimum of $3,000,000 has been provided for active development of the properties over the next two years. The company, however, must first prove to the provincial government that there is an exportable surplus.

Power developments in B.C. now being studied by The Aluminum Co. of Canada are incorporating the results of surveys of hydro electric possibilities in the province started in 1922 when the enormous potentialities were realized.



—Oil in Canada

It is estimated that the Columbia river basin can develop more power than the whole of North America is now producing.

The investigations of the company are, however, centered on the Nechako river. Here seven lakes and the rivers which connect them can be joined to form an enormous reservoir from which the water would be dropped by means of a tunnel through a mountain to the sea. It is reported that this would provide enough power to operate a plant larger than the one at Arvida, P.Q.

Further expansion of the industry will take place in British Columbia rather than at Arvida where the limit of horsepower available has almost been reached. The industry in British Columbia will not be faced with any problems arising from the transport of bauxite to the plant that were not faced at Arvida. In both locations delivery of the bauxite from sea-going ships is possible. The company plans on spending at least $300,000,000 on the power development and the construction of the aluminum plant. The power plant will produce 1,500,000 h.p. which is more than will be required for the manufacture of aluminum. It is expected that other power-using industries will be attracted to the province by the new, low-cost power. The Alcan developments will start a new city in the area with a population of 50,000.

Small Population

The old Canadian story of too small a population to support large industrial developments seems to have gone by the board—in B.C. at any rate. Since pre-war days, the population of that province has increased 38 per cent—this is twice the average for Canada, and is apparently sufficient to overcome the limitations which a small population had hitherto imposed.

The nature of both these enterprises indicate a new trend in Canadian economic development—a trend from the little brother position with respect to the United States which has characterized the country's economic life thus far.

The developments in the west have been made with an eye on the large western U.S. market. This is apparent in the plans of the Westcoast Transmission Company to construct a pipeline to carry natural gas from Alberta to the Pacific coast. The major portion of the line will be built in Canada and will be under Canadian control, but it will be extended into Washington to tap the American market. Although American capital is financing much of the construction of the line, it will probably earn enough American dollars through sales of gas in the United States to pay the dividends on the American capital which has been invested in it.

It should be clear from the map of the proposed route that it is designed primarily to serve cities in Canada—in other words, Canada is not merely providing a route to drain her natural resources to the United States. The course of the line has been determined by the areas of Canadian settlement and by the possible location of future Canadian industries.

Marketing Advantages

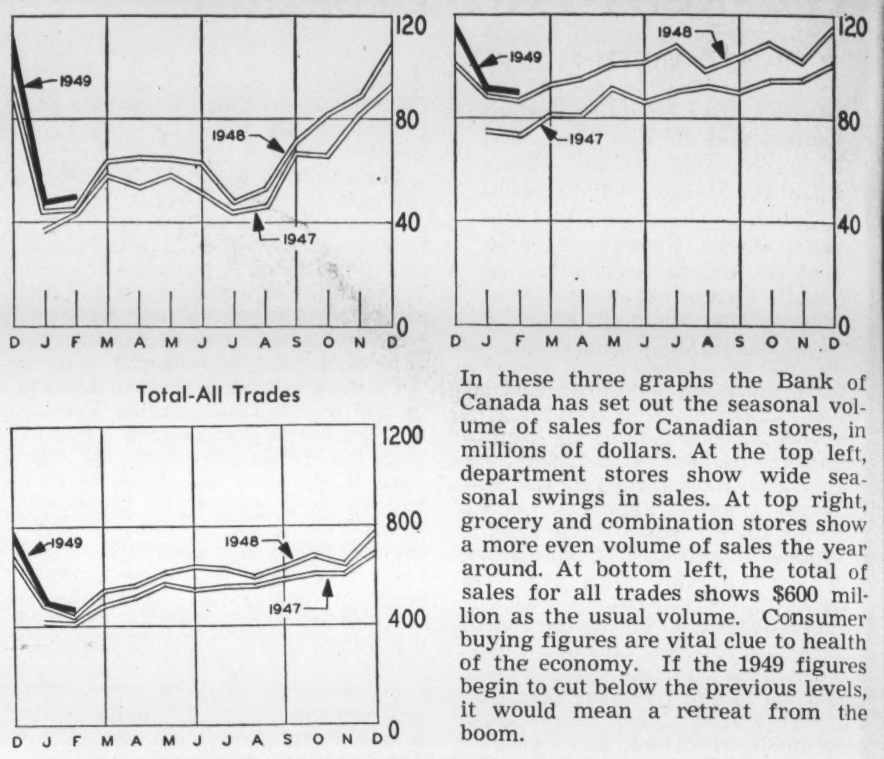
Industry in British Columbia has two advantages with respect to marketing possibilities in the west coast United States. First, those states are separated from eastern U.S. industry by distance and by mountains, and both these factors would give B.C. manufacturers an advantage over eastern American competitors. Second, though the west coast states are heavily populated, they are less generously endowed with the natural resources necessary for large scale industrialization than is B.C. The water shortage in California is a case in point.

In SATURDAY NIGHT for July 19, this section ran a cartoon depicting the distant-fields attitude of Canadian business and the pessimism which developed in this circle as a result of the recession in the United States—or for that matter the foreign exchange difficulties of Great Britain. There cannot be any justification for arguing that these developments are not serious, and especially so as far as Canada is concerned. But at the same time the investment and development possibilities in this country are so vast that hysteria over declining foreign markets is hardly justified either.

The recent developments are not the result of a conscious effort to fill the trough of a threatened recession. They are instead, the manifestation of Canada's economic maturity, and the growth of a feeling of confidence in an economic future for Canada based on something other than the export of primary raw materials.

The very large developments planned for British Columbia will give Canadians the opportunity of proving to themselves that their economy is basically strong enough to keep employment and incomes in the country free from violent fluctuations in response to every change in world trading conditions.

SEASONAL RETAIL TRADE PICTURE



In these three graphs the Bank of Canada has set out the seasonal volume of sales for Canadian stores, in millions of dollars. At the top left, department stores show wide seasonal swings in sales. At top right, grocery and combination stores show a more even volume of sales the year around. At bottom left, the total of sales for all trades shows $600 million as the usual volume. Consumer buying figures are vital clue to health of the economy. If the 1949 figures begin to cut below the previous levels, it would mean a retreat from the boom.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THE annual report of Corporate Investors Ltd. shows a year of satisfactory growth inasmuch as the issued share capital has been increased by 33,013 shares with a net accretion of $281,446.97 to the funds of the company.

The gross income for the year is reported at $105,126, an increase of $27,726 over that of the previous year. The net income available for dividends and contingencies increased by more than 33 1/3 per cent, or from $66,352 to $89,717. Dividend payments were increased from $62,190 in 1948 to $78,227 for the year.

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MAILMAN CORPORATION LTD. in the 1949 fiscal year ended April 30, observed its first year as a publicly-owned corporation. Total consolidated net sales for the year of the corporation and its subsidiaries exceeded $14,000,000 and resulted in an operating profit of $1,759,084. After provision for bond interest of $35,885, depreciation of $193,212, income taxes of $544,959 and all other expenses, the net profits available for dividends amounted to $856,560, being the equivalent of $48.21 for each share of the $100 per value 5 per cent preferred stock outstanding as at April 30, 1949. After provision for preferred dividends there remained a balance of $780,313 available for the common shareholders, $3.08 for each of the corporation's outstanding fully-paid common shares.

THE ANNUAL report of the Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd. for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1949, reveals considerable expansion in both earnings and working capital, and a reduction effected in the funded debt. Operating profit for the year amounted to $1,827,916—an increase of $228,749 over the preceding year. Revenue from investments and profit on sale of investments amounted to $89,815 as compared with $63,340, and after deducting depreciation of $687,751—up by $28,312—and other charges including provision for taxes which was $77,250 higher, net earnings amounted to $555,653 as compared with $469,576 for the previous year. These earnings were equal to $1.59 on the 349,515 common shares outstanding, the stock having been split 5 for 1 during the fiscal year. Comparative figures on the basis of stock outstanding before the split, would be $7.94 as against $6.72.

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SYLVANIA ELECTRIC Products Inc. of New York announce the formation of a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd., with head office in Montreal and plant at Drummondville, P. Q. The company manufactures incandescent lamps, fluorescent lamps, fluorescent fixtures, fluorescent wiring devices, radio receiving sets and tubes, electronic devices and photo flash bulbs.

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RADIO broadcasting station CKLW, Windsor, celebrated its 17th anniversary in June of this year. Throughout these years the station has grown and the construction of a 50,000 watt transmitter is now nearing completion. This will add a second station of this power to the Windsor-Detroit area and bring CKLW's signal to five states and 24 counties in Canada. This area has over 18,000,000 population.

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